THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Speed, Time, and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,075—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "ROME."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to TAKE PASSENGERS on board will LEAVE the APPOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY the 18th March.

Heavy baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st Mar.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	H. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1900	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
THAMES	4200	600	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO			1st June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11, March 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
αMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer αWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,300	550	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	550	21st March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April 1890, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN" 3267 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 12th April. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 24th February 1890.

S. S. "HINDOO," Class 100 A 1, 300 Horse Power nominal, steaming 15 knots per hour, is OPEN to Charter (if inducement offered) for passenger trade. Persons desirous should apply

Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Fort Bazar Gate.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd March after arrival of incoming English Mail, the calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA" 1,615 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

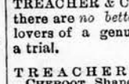
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons on or about TUESDAY, 18th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bomtay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
ML ASIA	3360 Wm. Russell	17th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547 R. Hutchison	29th ,,
M BRITANNIA	3069 Brown	14th April.
L NUBIA	3351 T. G. Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3344 J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380 Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS (THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOT, Shape without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOT Shape with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOT Shape with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROO tShape with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Slight BARREL SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 3 0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke, should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence, as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices.
Java Gems No. 1 per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,,	,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STRONG FOLDING SODA WATER BASKETS.

MADE OF ZINC WITH HINGES AND HANDLES.

FOR holding or carrying six Bottles of Aerated Water, Wine or Beer.

When not in use they fold into a small space and are very convenient for either sending for supplies or travelling.

Each Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW FLUID IS AN INDISpensable Auxiliary to the Toilet Requisites of Residents in India. Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, and Spots, caused by Exposure to a tropical Sun, vanish under its influence in a marvellous manner. The

NEW FLUID

is a harmless Preparation, and can be used with safety on the most delicate skin. A clear fresh Complexion results from its use, and with New Fluid at hand, Exposure to the Sun, for Lawn Tennis, Driving, &c., need not be feared.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	...per packet	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS FOR CABIN OR RAIL. HAT CASES, BAGS,—HOLD-ALLS.

HIGH-CLASS GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27 0 to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40 0 to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45 0 to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials	45 0 to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, Self-closing	55 0 to	125	0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, tan waterproof canvas	30 0 to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0 to	44	0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS	36 0 to	56	0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS	12 0 to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10 0 to	14	0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather	20 0 to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS	65 0 to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings	100 0 to	175	0
GENTS' FITTED BAGS	75 0 to	150	0
GENTS' SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES	19 0 to	40	8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen	5 12 to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6 8 to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24 0 to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12 8	...	
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, Solid Brown Hide, very Roomy	32 0 to	36	0

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY

LIGHT GRAVITY STOUT.

(GARDINER'S)

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR INDIA-EXCELLENT FOR INVALIDS.

Quarts, per dozen.....Rs. 6 8 | Pints, per dozen.....Rs. 4 8

A SPECIALITY.

Possesses agreeable Tonic Properties, and contains only a moderate proportion of Alcohol, same as Light Claret.

Does not cause headiness. Refreshing and invigorating.

Guaranteed brewed from finest Malt and Hops

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

INFLUENZA.

A certain cure will be found in our Influenza Drops, containing 16 doses. Price per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY."

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

As an invaluable cough Medicine, PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP stands second to none throughout India. For many years it has continued to receive increasing approbation from the Public, whose faith in it is never misplaced.

Tightness and oppression of the chest are relieved at once by its use, expectoration is lessened, and any accumulated Phlegm cut and removed with ease.

The most troublesome and irritable coughs are eased by its use, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Consumption, and Lung disease are relieved so speedily that sufferers are constantly praising and recommending it.

Being Palatable, Cough Syrup is readily taken by children, for whom it is equally suited with adults. The chest troubles, from which children suffer so severely in India, yield more quickly to Pectoral Cough Syrup than to any external or other remedy.

Per Bottle, Re. 1

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD PHOTOGRAPHERS,

19 ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890. KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

P. VUCCINO & CO. PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

HAVING arranged to continue their Business, their CHARGES for PHOTOGRAPHS will be at the GREATLY REDUCED RATES already published. Terms Strictly cash.

Studio open daily ..... from 9 to 4
Office for Engagements..... from 8 to 6

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR INFLUENZA OR ANY OTHER FEVER?

READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—

FROM THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED," THE LEADING VERNACULAR PAPER :—

4th March, 1890.

"NEARLY 80 HANDS of our establishment were suffering, one after another from FEVER. At this crisis, we made FREE USE of Dr. BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, an infallible remedy and a well known specific, which WORKS WONDERS in cases of FEVER and AGUE, and we feel unbounded pleasure to announce that it proved WONDERFULLY EFFICACIOUS in each case.....So from our own experience of the immediate cure it affected on our men, we most willingly recommended this medicine for public good."

BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA'S AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS.

THORPE & Co.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Toes.

SEND SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES WHEN ORDERING.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a. Per doz.
Fine Brown Socks, for steamer wear	6 12
Ex. Superfine, double heels and toes	12 8
Neat Stripes, a large choice of all the newest patterns	13 8 to 18 8

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Neat Stripes with double heels and toes	23 8
Navy Blue Extra Fine, can be worn as a dress Sock	26 0

MERINO AND CASHMERE SOCKS.

Assorted Plain Colored Merino, a useful Sock	15 8
Extra Fine Merino of very superior quality, colours, Fawn, Drab, and Brown	22 8
Extra Heavy Make, Brown Merino suitable for English Wear	20 0
The "New Sanitary" Sock, pure undyed wool	18 8
Fine Merino Sock, assorted fancy stripes, a splendid range of patterns	18 8 to 22 0
Superfine Cashmere, colours, Maroon and Navy Blue	30 0

DRESS SOCKS.

	per pair.
Black Spun Silk, silk embroidered	5 0
Pure Silk, silk embroidered, best quality	8 8 to 9 8
Pure Silk plain colors	10 8
Black Silk with colored silk embroidered spot fronts	10 8

KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

	per pair.
Plain Derby Ribbed Merino, Heather mixtures, fine ribbed tops	4 8
Navy Blue Derby Ribbed Cotton, superior make	3 12
Stout Hand-knitt ribbed Lambswool, in a variety of Heather mixtures	3 12
Do. do. superior quality	4 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of

T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY,

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Will give a Representation at the

NOVELTY THEATRE

Of the highly-successful English Opera,

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD,"

By W. S. Gilbert and Sir A Sullivan,

ON

MONDAY the 17TH,

and TUESDAY the 18TH MARCH,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL and the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Sir Richard Cholmondeley, (Lieutenant of the Tower) ..... Mr. Steuart.
Col. Fairfax (under sentence of death) .. Mr. Reddie.
Sergeant Meryll (of the Yeomen of the Guard) ..... Mr. Dallas Brooks.
Leonard Meryll (His Son) ..... Mr. Measor.
Jack Point (a strolling Jester) ..... Mr. Craig.
Wilfred Shadbolt (Head Jailor and assistant Tormentor ..... Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.
Corporal of Yeomen ..... Mr. Doherty.
First Citizen ..... Mr. Dennys.
Elsie Maynard (a strolling Singer) ..... Mrs. Walker.
Phoebe Meryll (Sergeant Meryll's Niece) .. Mrs. Adams.
Dame Carruthers (house-keeper to the Tower) ..... Mrs. Macbeth.
Kate (Her Niece) ..... Mrs. Turner.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Mr. Bake.
" J. Brooks.
" Dyson.
" Flower.
" Laidlaw.
" Macbeth.
" Macpherson.
" Moore.
" R. B. Nixon.
" Roughton.

CITIZENS ETC.
Mr. C. E. Nixon.
" Pearson.
" Stiven.
" St. Paul.
" Turner.
" Valentine.
" Walker.
Mrs. Flower.
" Craig.
" Ferrers Nicholson.
" C. E. Nixon.
" Stiven.
Miss Atkins.
" Stacey.
" D. Stacey
" Swift.

c —Tower Green. Date—16th Century.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The Performance will commence at 9-15 sharp.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

"STRAITS OF MAGELLAN," 2651 tons, Commander JOHN CLARK,

THIS fine vessel, late "CITY of CARTHAGE." a well known and favourite passenger steamer, will LEAVE BOMBAY for ANTWERP, on or about 29th instant. The Cabins and Saloon are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, cabin plans, &c. Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HEMABAI (widow of HEMUN MULL RAMDASSANI, late of Tatta, in Sind, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

TULSABAI (widow of TEJANMAL-RAMDASANI, the guardian and next friend of KISSONDASS TEJUNMULL the nephew of the said deceased ..... Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 28th day of February, 1890.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

SQUIBB'S

DYSENTERY DROPS.

IF you mind to obtain immediate relief from this distressing and dangerous Disease, do not fail to try this Remedy. It is a prompt, positive, and unfailing Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness and Bowel-Complaints. When used according to directions it will give relief in two or three doses.

Price per Bottle 2s., or Re- 1-4.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AND AT

F. S. MADON & COMPANY,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA OR MALARIA!

Ward off an attack from either of these by occasionally using

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

IT is the most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by

MALARIA

Such as CHILL FEVER, Dumb Ague BILIOUS, REMITTENT or INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and other MALARIAL DISEASES.

A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease. It is used during the hot stage as well as after the Fever is subsided.

☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.

Price per Bottle 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT

F. S. MADON & CO.,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT of GOODS just received per P. & O. s. s. BRINDISI.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Patent Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco "Conditioners;" Prize Medal G. B. D. Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette holders and Cases; Cigar Cutters; Ash Trays and Tobacco Jars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

Demon Cameras; Bromide Opals; "Drop Shutters;" Dry Plates; Albumenized, Bromide and Sensitive Papers; Developing Lamps; Plate Washers; Scrap and Photographic Albums; Pinewood Printing Frames, Cloud Negatives and

WATSON'S "ACME" CAMERAS.

1-1 Plate, 10 by 8 and 12 by 10 sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Morocco covered Piano Stools; Piano Insulators; Travelling Bath Tubs with cover and inner wicker Basket; Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs with Swivel Handles; Officers' "Service" Canteens; Luncheon Baskets; The "Wanzer" Family Cookers; Enamelled Iron Ware; Carpets; Playing Cards; Whist Markers; Real Down Pillows; Walking Sticks; and for

RACE MEETINGS,

Patent Telescopic Walking Sticks with powerful Field Glass in inner chamber.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas.—Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1. Tuesday Evening, Re. 1.—Other Evenings, 8 annas (Unless otherwise advertised)

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY.

FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 Annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION
from 7 to 9 a.m.
Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

THURSDAY NIGHT NEXT,
20TH MARCH 1890.

There will be a "Grand Obstacle Race," open to all comers, distance 3 laps. The winner to receive a Silver Keyless Watch. Competitors should register their names at the Rink Office at once as those competing will be allowed Skates free. Price of Admission Re. 1.

THE, "HURDLE RACE," will take place on SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, 22nd March—at 10 p.m. DISTANCE ¼ MILE. OPEN to ALL COMERS—3 HURDLES in each lap.

Competitors should register their names early.

OUR FIRST GRAND MASK CARNIVAL will shortly be announced.

PRAISE, TEA, AND PUBLIC MEETING.
THIS EVENING COLABA WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Tea at 6-30. Admission 8 Annas.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Prizes will be distributed to the children of the Day and Sunday School.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. E. Mortimer and G. W. Clutterbuck, Colonel F. ... Major, Messrs. S. H. Kearsey, H. A. Geyer, D. Christie, Miss Helen Richardson and others.

Collection.
EVERY ONE CORDIALLY INVITED.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.

A LECTURE.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY REAY

WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE

BY

MR. HERBERT LAUGHTON,

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 6 p. m., AND ON

THURSDAY, the 20th instant, and FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 9 p. m.,

Admission at Rs. 2, 1, and 8 Annas,

When the Phonograph will reproduce a selection from the unique records of speeches, and the voices of Lord Reay, Sir James Ferguson, and Lord Harris, and music in the Exhibitor's possession.

N. B.—Holders of Front Seats will be afforded a private audience of the instrument after the Lecture.

ONLY ONE.

ORIGINAL COST ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

GOLD HUNTING SELF-STRIKING CLOCK WATCH, constructed to strike of itself the Hours and Quarters of Hours, No. 05251, by JAMES McCABE Royal Exchange. Price Rs. 1,250. 18-Carat Gold Albert Chain to match the Watch at Rs. 30 per tola Net Cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ROYAL WARRANT.

By APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-in-CHIEF of the BOMBAY ARMY.

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,

Indian Jewellers and Shawl Merchants, LARGEST HOUSE in Bombay for Indian Jewellery and Shawls.

Prices Moderate. Price lists free by Post.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of MIYA MOHAMMAD ALI NURUDIN, late of Cambay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

MIYA SHAIKH AHMED SHAIKH DAUD the Executor according to the tenor of the will of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of March in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th day of March 1890.
Mr. J. C. CAMA.
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai HARKOR, wife of SHAH NAGINDAS WANDRAWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, and daughter of SHAH PRANVALABHDAS BHAWANDAS of Surat, Hindu, deceased.

ATMARAM KUBERDAS, the sole Executor named in the will ..... Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the 11th day of March in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of March 1890.
Mr. H. BICKNELL,
Petitioner's Attorney.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM,

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases, of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.

Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP,

Tablets, Balls, and Sticks.

10 As. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box 12 As.

FOR SALE BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE DIAMONDS.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs MEHRJI JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes & Meadows street, Fort, by order of Mr. Sakurchund Lalbhai, with the consent of C. A. Turner Esqr, Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sobhagchund Dowlatchund, an adjudged Insolvent, and on account of the said insolvent, consisting of:—

2 large diamonds, weighing about 5½ rates.
1 diamond weighing about 1⅝ rates and 11 annas.
8 diamonds weighing about 4½ rates.
1 diamond ring weighing about 6 rates.
3 gold cases or rings.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee

vs.

Premjee Tricum

And

Suit No. 268 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee

vs.

Premjee Tricumdass.

SALE of valuable landed properties situate at Walkeshwur, Wadachi Gadi, and Kazee Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the orders of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suit, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits, on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., unless previously disposed of by private sale at the respective premises on the respective dates hereinafter mentioned.

At 4 p.m., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th March, 1890.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bhandar Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 538, new No. 6159, old survey No 938, new survey No. 2218, and bounded on the east by the Shamjee Hussajee street, on the west by the Dungerso Jao de Souza's Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lila Narron.

At 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1890.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bhandar Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No 535,535, new No. 6186, old survey No. 933, new survey No 2,250, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the Public Road, on the north by the Public Road, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Damjee

At 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 189[illegible]

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bhandar Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No 6130, Old Survey No. 512, and New No. 25,83, and bounded on the east by the Cazi Mohuh (Street) on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Gokuldass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Damjee Ibjee.

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1890.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon situate at Walkeshwar, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33 and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 54, New No, 11,297, old survey No. 15, new survey No. 7 67, old No. 55, new No. 11,299, old survey No. 19, new survey No. 7, 67, old No. 55, new survey No. 11,299, and old survey Nos 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new survey No. 7,267, old No 60, new No 11300, old survey No. 24, new survey No 7267, and old No, 61, new No. 11,301, old survey No 1-28 and new survey No 7,267, and bounded on the East by the Government land, on the west by the Public Road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Gowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 21st March, 1890.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in New Bhander Wada street or Wadachi Gadi bearing the assessment No. 18 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507 new No. 6,158, old survey No. 811, new survey No 2,248, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Dungee Narounjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 24th inst, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1890, to 31st March, 1891, squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets and Podder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in lines or outside under the eaves of the markets and collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, i. e., from 1st April, 1890, to 31st March 1891.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 17th March 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOOD BENGAL (CAWNPORE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Messrs. Gill and Co. by order of Hurmookhroy Amoolukchund and on account and at the risk of Bulldeodass Bunsidher.

100 bales good Bengal (Cawnpore) cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhotie's.
10 cases white ground prints.
5 " fancy prints.
2 " choli cloth.
2 rotary oil mills.
50 boxes, each 1 dozen, Goodwin Brothers' old Scotch Whisky.
1 mahogany Cottage pianoforte.
1 rook rifle in leather case.
3 boxes digestive liqueur.
A few Indian swords.
1 case 5 000 cigarettes.
6 " 600 tins ½ lb Napoline color.

On account and at the risk of Cassum Succoor. Cutler, Bazar.

874—275.—1 case 10 gross longchains.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamjee.

165—285.—1 case 202 great gross nickel buttons.

On account of the first purchaser—

2 cases silk satins of assorted colours.

By order of Chundoolal Kooshalji-e, and on account and at the risk of Hunsajee Heerajee—

2 bunches of pearls, 558 beads, 304 small pearls—weighing in all 227 chows.

By order of Chuggon Ramchund, and on account and at the risk of Muggonlal Gunput—

B—G C B—6 55-610—50 bundles copper sheets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 " second-hand brougham.
1 new round-shaped victoria.
1 country-bred gelding, 13-3, a first rate hunter and well-known with the Bombay Hounds.
1 handsome new brougham.
1 second-hand brougham, in perfect order, with a bay horse and harness.
1 strong comfortable landau, with a handsome grey Arab horse and harness.
1 new English built Rustic Cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpogly, next to Persian Ambassador's bungalow, the valuable and handsome F.P., blackwood and Teakwood household furniture, plated ware glass and crockeryware fancy table ornaments, and flower vases K.D table and hanging lamps Brussels carpets, etc, the property of C. WILKINSON, Esquire.

The property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2 th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sea View, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by S Rese and Co, a handsome 13 stops American organ by Daniel Beatty, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, China flower vases, choice plants in tubs and pots such as Poona roses, ferns, achimenes, &c, the property of G H POKE Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF Unserviceable tools, timber, scantlings Firewood and Scrap Iron.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m.

A large quantity of unserviceable tools of sorts and sizes, Timber Scantling of various descriptions, also a large quantity of Firewood and Scrap Iron.

In lots to suit all classes of buyers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES AT THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Stores, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 17th, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases white long cloth
2 " dorias
5 " drill
2 cases White Handkerchieves.
2 " " Nansocks,
5 bales grey T cloth
3 " grey shirtings

On account of the concerned

50 boxes tin plates

12 cases sundry articles of various sorts.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 17, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, the very valuable and handsome Black and Teakwood sub stantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets and drawing-room suits, large size China and Japanese jars, very old brass bedsteads, complete bedroom furniture, almyras fish bowl, a first rate Mahogany Grand Square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a nearly new American organ by Cornish and Co, &c., the property of Bapoojee Hormusjee Mody, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba—

A quantity of burnt cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms to the highest bidder the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe, consisting of glass and crockeryware, table lamps, plated wares, and other sundry articles.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price and Co.'s Perfumery consisting of Essence of rose water, Damas, rose, Frangipani, Jockey Club, Kiss-me-quick, Lavendert water, Sarsaparilla, Pomade soap, au-de-cologne, Chemical food, Florida water, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Wood House Road, Seaside, Colaba the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate photographs and pictures, rich Brussels carpets Hindu patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of the late Captain F. W. HODGES.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AND UNCLAIMED GOODS AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS

On FRIDAY, the 21st Instant, at 2 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at APOLLO Street Fort opposite to the old Secretariat the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished Inlaid household furniture 12 lights hanging chandelier, plated hanging Argand lamps, large size pier glasses, tables ornaments Brussels carpets &c. &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT &c. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome Blackwood and Teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower Vases rich table ornaments, first rate photographs and pictures rich velve and Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps &c. the property of Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 17, 1890.

STEPHENS' INKS.

IF you want TO BUY STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of all sorts go to

HUSSENALLY ABDULALLY'S

BOMBAY STATIONERY MART

VICTORIA BUILDINGS

OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA* BUILDINGS

By special permission from R. GILBERT, Esq.

Bombay Solicitor, the authorized Agent of H. C. STEPHENS, Esq., M. P.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

AGENT WANTED.

A LONDON FIRM OF MERCHANTS AND GENERAL EXPORTERS (at present doing a trade with India) are desirous of developing their connection therefore require an energetic and influential Representative for Bombay and district. Applicants must be in a position to introduce sound business as well as Buying Agencies. To a man of influence this is an opportunity to create a profitable working Agency. Advertisers have been established in the City of London nearly a century, and have valuable credits with English and Foreign Manufacturers. References would be given (and required) to leading Indian Traders and any of the Banks. Applications to be made with full particulars in strict confidence to Delhi, care of JOHN HADDON & Co.'s Central Advertising Offices, 3 and 4, Bouverie-street, London, E. C.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all its branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and Forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

(BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.)

TAXIDERMISTS AND NATURALISTS IN ORDINARY

TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.
H. E. GENERAL SIR FRED. ROBERTS, Bart., V.C. G. C. B., G. C. I. E, R. A.
Commander-in-Chief in India.
H. H. The Lieut-Governor the N.-W.-PROVINCES and OUDH.
&c. &c. &c.

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Skins mounted on cloth or made into rugs!!!!
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6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

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4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux,
3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Joblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

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BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th March, 1890.

NOTICE.

MY BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT will on and after this date be carried on under the name and style of W. Crowder and Co.

W. CROWDER.

1 Ash Lane, Fort, 15th March 1890.

NOTICE.

DETAILED PROGRAMME and PRIZE LIST of the FLOWER, FRUIT and VEGETABLE SHOW to be held in the Victoria Gardens probably on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March 1890, during the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, can be had on applying to the undersigned at the Victoria Gardens Office.

G. CARSTENSEN,
Honorary Secretary,
Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

THE dates of the FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association have been altered to MONDAY the 24th and TUESDAY the 25th Instant.

By order of the Executive Committee

E. W. FERN.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. V. A. A.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

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THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for the Mill of the abovenamed Company, from the 1st or 15th April, 1890, are hereby invited, and will be received till 4 p.m., of TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row.

Forms of Schedules, containing full particulars of Stores required, and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied, may be had on application to the undersigned, on or after Monday, the 17th inst., on payment of one Rupee per copy.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th March, 1890.

THE BO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Alcock Ashdown and Company, 4-30 p.m.
Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter Memorial Meeting at Grant Medical College, Lord Reay presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Nurjahan (s), from Calcutta. On the 15th :—Ebro (s), from Hull; Tanjore (s), Jeddah; and Wistow Hall (s), Barry. Yesterday :—Lady Armstrong (s), from Rangoon; Sandfields (s), London; Sutlej (s), Shanghai; Siam (s), and Assam (s), Aden; and Orion (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Poseidon (s), for Trieste, &c.; Deccan (s), Hodeida, &c.; Labourdonnais (s), Aden; and Altonower (s), Marseilles. Yesterday :—Sountag (barque), for False Point.

DEATH OF A NOTED PORTUGUESE.—The death of Senhor Andrade Corvo is reported as having occurred on the 15th February in Portugal. He was best known as a delegate on Portuguese side, who framed the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1878.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last Mr. S. Higgins, the Deputy Governor of the Government Workhouse, charged a European vagrant, named E. C. Steinberg, before Mr. P. Ryan with failing to return to the Government Workhouse, on the expiration of his leave granted him. The accused, on admitting the truth of he complaint, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Constable Good charged Deen Mahomed *alias* Baboo Narayen, a noted character, on Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering by night at Mount Road, Mazagon, on the 13th instant, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself he being a reputed thief. The accused pleaded guilty, and on admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to oe month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a young woman, named Wittee aged 15 years. On Friday afternoon she was found lying in her room at Duncan Road, suffering from the effects of opium, and removed unconscious to the hospital where she died the same evening at half-past 6 o'clock. The verdict was that the death of Wittee was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

RATHER DIZZY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday a man, named Duggul Jettah, was placed before Mr. Cooper by Inspector Butterfield, charged with the theft of 100 gunny bags, valued at Rs. 3, the property of a merchant, living in the native town. He had been caught in the act of moving them away, and excused himself on the plea that he felt dizzy and did not know what he was doing. It appeared that he had lost all his property in the recent destructive fire. His Worship, taking into consideration this fact, and the probability of his mind being unhinged, dealt leniently with him, and sent him to prison for one day.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADY.—Ruttonjee Rustomjee Bhugwagur, residing at Cambatta Lane, Khetwady, reports, that he had closed his premises and taken his family for a change to Colaba about a fortnight ago; but during the interval he frequently went to the house for articles of wearing apparel, &c. On Friday last on going to the house he found it had been broken into, his boxes and cupboards forced open, and property, consisting of currency notes, cash, gold and silver ornaments and articles of silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 970, stolen therefrom. The divisional police with the detectives are instituting inquries into the matter.

KNOCKED OFF HIS CART.—Police Constable Helmes on Saturday placed a man, named Dugru Babajee, a cart-driver, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with rash and negligent driving. It appeared that on Friday as the accused was driving through Hombert Street, near Kalbadevie, he met the cart of one Kristna Babajee, ran in to him with great force, and knocked him off his cart. Kristna's leg was injured by contact with the wheel of the cart belonging to the accused. Several witnesses were called who corroborated the statement which the complainant had made. The accused was convicted, and his Worship ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 3, which sum was to be awarded to Kristna Babajee as compensation.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the Gordon Mill, respecting the death of Dhurma Sonoo, aged 15 years. Deceased was a labourer, employed at the Gordon Mill and worked at a throstle. About 5 p.m. on Friday, while the machinery was in motion the deceased took a broom to sweep up the cotton waste which had fallen on the floor under the throstle, and while sweeping deceased placed his hand under the rollers, when he was caught and dragged in. An alarm was raised, and the machinery being stopped deceased was pulled out. He was dead. His head and chest were crushed. The verdict was "That the death of Dhurma Sonoo was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally caught between the tin rollers of a throstle whilst sweeping the floor."

A FISHY CHARGE.—Lieutenant Barton on Saturday appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate upon a summons to answer a charge preferred against him by one Mahomed Alli Ebram. The complainant said his vakil refused to come because they could not agree to terms. He had a witness, but he was not in Court. His head being examined, his Worship said he did not seem much hurt. He suggested that the matter might probably be settled in his room if the complainant and Mr. Wilkins who appeared for the defendant would come there for a few moments. The man however would come to no settlement, and applied for two days' postponement. Mr. Wilkins said he objected as he was ready, and had all his witnesses, and this was the second application made by the accused. He said he wished to call some witnesses for the defence. Mr. Inspector Stanford stated that about three weeks ago, in consequence of a complaint made by this Ebram, he went to Mr. Barton's bungalow, and when the complainant was brought in, he could not identify that gentleman. The man further stated that Mr. Barton rode a *black* horse, whilst the horse he was mounted upon was proved to be of another colour. Some sepoys, belonging to Lieutenant Barton's regiment, gave evidence to the effect that Lieutenant Barton had not been seen to strike any one upon the occasion in question. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

THE case in which Sheik Casim Sheik Ebram is charged with the culpable homicide of one Ebram Moideen on the 27th February last came on again for hearing on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little prosecuted, the accused being undefended. Doctor N. H. Choksee gave evidence to the effect that on the 27th February last he examined the dead body of the deceased man at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. There was a small linear bruise on the top of the head. The skull was fractured. Fakrudin Kurreemsaib, examined by Mr. Little, stated that he was engaged in the same trade as the accused and the deceased. He knew them both, and he knew the mother of the deceased. They were all date-sellers. He was one of those persons who were sitting near the liquor shop upon the Carnac Road when the fatal blow was struck. He described the occurrence as related by the witnesses who had been previously examined. He had afterwards followed the accused to his house; and entering with a police sepoy had found the stick with which he was struck, and a handkerchief belonging to the accused, who had escaped through the window. He said that the deceased had given evidence in Court against the accused and others a few days before this fatal assault was committed.

After some further evidence had been heard, the case was again adjourned.

THE following Parliamantary papers have been issued this week :- (1) Return of all loans raised in England and chargeable on the revenues of India, outstanding on Sept. 30, 1889. The total sterling debt on April 1, 1889, was £95,033,610, and on Sept. 30 following it had grown to £98,289,671. The increased debt was chiefly incurred for railway extension. (2) Return of all loans raised in India, outstanding on Sept. 30, 1889. The total debt in India on April 1, 1889, was Rx. 100,880,242; and on Sept. 30, 1889, it stood at Rx. 102,814,526.

PARSEE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the Parsee Gymkhana commenced yesterday afternoon, and will be continued today. The use of the *marquees*, erected for the Gymkhana sports on Friday and Saturday, was allowed to the Parsees; and there was a pretty fair attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen to witness yesterday's sports.

The president of the Parsee Gymkhana is Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., C. I. E.; and the stewards are Messrs. K. N. Servai, J. D. Framjee, J. M. Patel, R. D. Tata, L. N. Banajee, D. R. Chichgar, D. J. Tata, and A. J. Billimoria. Messrs. Macaulay and J. M. Patel were the judges; and Mr. Cobbold, the secretary of the Gymkhana Sports Committee, acted as starter.

FIRST EVENT.—100 Yards Race.—In the first heat, six competitors came forth—M. H. Nicholsen, R. T. Tata, S. M. Motisha, D. J. Tata, P. N. Polishwalla, and E. N. Daver. The lead was taken by D. J. Tata, and maintained from start to finish. His brother, R. J. Tata, and M. H. Nicholson, tied for the second place. —Time, 11 seconds. In the second heat, four competitors came forth. B. D. Gagrat was the favourite, and having taken the lead, he kept it till the end. R. B. Nicholson was a good second. Time—11 seconds. In the final heat five started, namely D. J. Tata, B. D. Gagrat, R. J. Tata, R. B. Nicholson, and M. H. Nicholson. Gagrat and D. J. Tata were the favorites, although many backed Gagrat, the well-known cricketer. D. J. Tata, however, did credit to his Cambridge prestige and won the the race by three yards, in 11 4-5 seconds. Gagrat took the second place.

SECOND EVENT.—One-mile Race.—Seven competitors started, of whom J. D. Khambatta was the favorites, and having taken the lead, he kept it to the end and won the race in 6 minutes 13 seconds. A. N. Hotelkeeper came in a bad second.

THIRD EVENT.—One-mile Tricycle Race.—Five competitors started for this race, namely R. D. Wadia, N. H. Mody, P. M. Dalal, J. B. Dalal, and E. N. Davar. Wadia took the lead in the first lap, but gave way to J. B. Dalal, who kept the first place with P. M. Dalal as his second, and in the result J. B. Dalal won the race in 5 minutes and 12 seconds, when his rival was only one yard behind him.

FOURTH EVENT.—High Jump—D. J. Tata, S. M. Motisha and J. D. Khabatta started for this event. The last named was the favorite, and won the prize by making a jump of 4 feet 10 inches. This was not considered a good performance, as in former years some Parsee athletes are known to have made jumps even of 5 feet 10 inches.

FIFTH EVENT.—Egg and Spoon Race.—This was a funny event, for which H. N. Wadia, D. D. Kanga, E. N. Daver, and J. N. Badhurjee started, with their hands tied behind their backs, and with eggs placed in spoons held in their mouths. Wadia was cautious enough to hold the egg on to the spoon, while some of his rivals, in their haste, let it drop, and Wadia, coming in first, won the race.

SIXTH EVENT.—Tug-of-war between ten of the Bombay Proprietary School against ten of the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution. The former were a stronger team, and their heavy weight made them the favourites. In a few seconds they beat their rivals in the first heat, while in the second heat the latter were nowhere, and yielded the palm to the Proprietarians.

SEVENTH EVENT.—Three-legged Race.—In this race four pairs started. E. N. Davar and P. Muncherjee were the taller of the pairs, but they were nowhere, while their rivals, J. N. Badhurjee and D. D. Kanga, nicely keeping pace together, won the prize easily.

EIGHTH EVENT.—Putting the Shot.—Of the eight competitors for this event, J. D. Khumbatta and D. B. Surtee seemed to be the favorites; but R. P. Malabarwalla outvied them and placed the shot (16 lbs. in weight) 26 feet and 10 inches, while B. D. Gagrat was only two inches behind him, and J. N. Badhurjee was a good third with a shot of 24 feet.

NINTH EVENT.—Quarter-mile Race—Nine competitors started for this event, of whom Gagrat and P. Muncherjee were the favourites, but M. P. Contractor took the first rank in 1 minute and 3 1-5 seconds, Gazrat being a good second only half a yard behind him.

A CHAPTER OF SUICIDES.

SUICIDE BY A MENDICANT.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo. At 11 o'clock that forenoon the dead body of the deceased was found lying amongst the rock near the shore at Back Bay opposite the Matine Line Station. Deceased was apparently a Hindoo mendicant middle aged. Two bundles were lashed to his shoulders, weighing about two maunds. The bundles were made up of a variety of household requisites used by Byragees. There were lotas, dishes, idols, a concertina, and numerous other things. There were no marks of violence on the body. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed sucide by drowning himself in the sea."

SUICIDE BY STRANGLING.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Ripon Road, respecting the death of Ladoo a woman, aged 35 years. Deceased lived with a man named Casee Bapset. She often quarrelled with Bapset, because he lived with his brothers, and she wished that they should live alone. She quarrelled so often with Bapsett, that five months ago he turned her out of the house and refused to support her. She then took a room in the same chawl two doors from his. On the 20th ultimo she brought a false charge of assault with a bill hook against Bapset when it was proved before the magistrate that deceased had cut herself, and Bapset was discharged. At 5 p.m., on Saturday last the rent Collector of the chawl found a strange smell issuing from the room of the deceased, and the door fastened on the inside. The room was entered through the door of an adjoining room, when the deceased was found lying dead on the floor. A rope was found tied tightly in a knot round her neck, and one end of the rope was in her hand. Deceased has a son, sixteen years of age; he did not live with his mother, because she was turned out of the caste, and he never visited her. The verdict was that the death of Ladco was caused by strangling herself with a rope.

FATAL LEAP FROM A WINDOW.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Ali Oomer Street, respecting the death of Alarukia Arub, aged 45 years. Deceased was a building contractor and lived with his wife and family on the second story of a house in that street. He was in money difficulties for some time past and he had to sell off all his ornaments and to mortgage the three or four houses he posessed. His creditors were pressing him and he was much depressed in mind. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning deceased was observed by his wife going out of his room. When she asked him where he was going, he said, he would be back in half an hour. Soon afterwards an alarm was raised in the street and deceased was carried to his house with his skull fractured. A dyer named Seedick Jooma who lives in the ground floor of a house opposite that in which deceased lived, said that at about 4-30 that morning he was asleep in his verandah when he heard something fall in the street and on looking out he saw the deceased lying in the middle of the street in front of a new house which deceased was building and which is unoccupied. He raised an alarm; the witness and others carried deceased upstairs to his own house. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of Allarukia Arub was caused by injuries received by jumping out of a window into the street."

THE LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a list of the subscribers to the Lord Reay Memorial Fund at Ahmedabad :—

	Rs.
Maharana Shri Wukhatsingjee of Lunawada	125
Navab Saheb of Balasinore	100
Maharana of Soonth	100
R B Ranchhodlali Chhotalall	200
Seth Sambhupursad Bechardass	101
K B Nowrosjee Pestonjee Vakil	75
Seth Premabhai Himabhai	75
" Sarabhai Maganbhai	75
" Mansukhbhai and Jumnabhai Bhagubhai	75
" Framjee Pestonjee Vakil	50
" Jehangirjee Pestonjee Vakil	50
" Trikamlall and Amritlall Vadilall	31
" R B Choonilall M	25
Venketrow J Inamdar, Esquire	25
Seth Harivalav Mulchand	20
R S Mahipatram Rupram	20
Seth Trikamlall Jumnadass	15
K S Byramjee Framjee Vakil	10
R S Abajee Vishnu Kathvate	10
Sums under ten rupees	46

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THE FATAL ASSAULT AT DUNGRI STREET.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue into the circumstance attending the death of Toolsidass Mohunjee, aged 25 years, a dealer in coir, who was found on the night of the 4th instant lying in his shop at Dongri Street in an unconscious state, suffering from the effect of an assault committed on him by some person or persons unknown and then removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he died on the following morning at 6 o'clock.

Narayen Hansraj, a muccadum of labourers in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and a cousin of the deceased said: On the 4th instant at 11 p.m. he was returning home to his house at Sattar Street from his master's house in Wur-na-Ghadi, and while passing the shop of the deceased in Dongri Street, he heard deceased crying. He went in and found him lying on a mattress leaning against a pillow. Witness asked him what was the matter, and he said he had been beaten by a Mahomedan. Witness immediately fetched the brother of the deceased, when they found deceased unconscious. He had a bleeding wound on his head. His brother brought a reklah and took deceased to the G. T. Hospital, accompanied by witness and two policemen. Shortly after two European police officers came to the hospital, one of whom was Constable Butfoy. Constable Butfoy asked deceased how he had received the wound on the head. Deceased replied that he had been beaten by one Mukhee. Butfoy then asked deceased who else had beaten him, when deceased replied that he felt confused. The police officer then went away. Witness and his brother remained with the deceased until his death, which occurred at 6 a. m.

Abba Mahomed, a hawker of mats, said he lived in Memonwada Road. On the 4th instant about 9-30 p.m. he saw deceased walking towards him, while he was going along that road, when he saw a man named, Mukkee, whom he knows, and who now says his father's name is Hajee Esmail, came up behind the deceased with a stick in his hand and struck deceased a violent blow on the head and knocked him down. As the deceased was trying to rise, Mukkee struck him another blow on the head and deceased fell back. Mukkee then ran away. Two or three days after witness mentioned the matter to a friend.

Further evidence having been recorded the jury returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Toolsidas Mohunjee was caused by fracture of the skull the result of a blow on the head inflicted upon him with a stick by Mukkee Hajee Esmail, under such circumstances that the act of Mukkee Hajee Esmail was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Motion.

26-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Chabildas Lulloobhai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B, B, and B.

For Judgment.

89-87—Roughton and B—Rahimbhai Habibbhai vs C A Turner—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT).

Sammary suit to be heard in Chambers.

64.90—Pestonji and R—Deepchund Bhabootsing vs Oodekaram Dowlutram and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

(After 12-30 p.m.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

18-90—Roughton and B—Fazul Vullee vs Walbai and others.

19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.

For argument of exceptions to Commissioner's report.

42-81—Crawford, B, B and B—Pandurung Jewba vs Shantaram Jaganath and others—Jefferson, B, D and K; S P; and C. B. B. and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

532-89—H Bicknell.—Haji Mulla Mahomedji vs Luckmidas Morarji—Crawford, B, B, and B—Part heard.

537-89—H Bicknall,—Thucker Hurridas Chaturbhoj and another vs Luckmidas Morarji.—Crawford, B B and B.

680-89—R Skipsey—Javervahoo vs Luckhumsey Vussonji—Tyabji and D.

422-89—H Bicknell—Girjabai and another vs Yeshwadabai and another—Payne, G and S.

585-89—Nanu and H—Maneckbai widow vs Bomonji Darashaw Captain and others—Payne, G and S.

672-89—Little, S, F and N—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Co vs Soonderdas Dhurrumsey and others—Conroy and B.

Defended New Long Causes.

667-89—Little, S, F and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs Edulji Sorabji Davur and another—Payne, G and S.

678-89—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Abdool Kayoom Abdool Hoosen—In person.

20-90—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhai Khanbhai vs Noorbhai Ghelabhai and others—C and B, W and G. and P, G. and S.

21-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Devkavahoo and another vs Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina—Chalk, W and S.

25-90—Conroy and B—Abdulla Hoosein Nurmahomed vs Haji Abu Ahmed—Mulji, B. B.

26-90—Wadia and G—Manchoobhai Balgovandas vs Govind Gungadhur.

27-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.

520-88—Mulji, B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Jerbai widow, &c.

472-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Lilladhur Javerchund vs Jetha Ruttonsey and another—Payne, G and S.

625-89—Crawford, B, B and B—Gosavi Jagdevgar Sivgar vs Gosavi Shivgar Dayagar—Wadia and G.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THE Senate Finance Committee, as the Central News telegrams reported, a few days ago, recently had the Secretary to the Treasury before them to consult him about the pending Silver Purchase Bill. Senator Jones, of Nevada, one of the committee, reported the following Silver Bill on the 25th ult. :—Section 1 directs the Secretary to the Treasury to purchase silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 dols. each month at the marked price, provided it does not exceed 1 dol. for 371¼ grains of pure silver; also to purchase such gold bullion as may be offered at the Treasury or any sub-Treasury at a price not exceeding 1dol. for 23 22-100 grains of pure gold, and to issue, in payment for such purchase of silver and gold bullion, Treasury notes prepared by the Secretary to the Treasury in such form and such denominations, not less than 1dol. nor more than 1000 dols., as he may prescribe.

Section 2 is as follows:—"That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be redeemable on demand in lawful money of the United States at the Treasury of the United States or the office of any assistant-treasurer, and when redeemed shall be cancelled, and such Treasury notes shall be receivable for Customs taxes and all public dues. When so received, however, they may be reissued. Such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as part of the lawful reserve."

Section 3—"That the Secretary to the Treasury shall coin such portion of the gold or silver bullion purchased as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be paid into the Treasury."

Section 4.—"That the gold and silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the requirements of the existing law and to the regulations of the Mint services now governing the method of determining the amount of pure gold or pure silver contained in such bullion, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made."

Section 5.—"That so much of the Act of Feb 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorise the coinage of a standard silver dollar and restore its legal tender character as requires the monthly purchase, and the coinage of the same into silver dollars, of not less than 2,000,000 dols. or more than 4,000,000 dols. worth of silver bullion is hereby repealed."

The new Act takes effect thirty days after passage. Senators Sherman and M'Pherson opposed the bill in committee. It will be supported (says the *Times* Philadelphia correspondent) by the entire silver interest as the best measure they can now obtain. They expect it to enhance the price of silver and also to enlarge the volume of currency. The Secretary to the Treasury has had protracted interviews on this subject with the House Coinage Committee, which is also preparing a bill, but is not yet agreed upon its provisions.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

THE following is the text of the bill introduced by Lord Cross :—

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(1.) The number of additional members of Councils nominated by the Governor-General under the provisions of section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be such as to him may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than ten; nor more than sixteen and the number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governors of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively under the provisions of section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the advocate-general of the presidency or officer acting in that capacity) be such as to the said Governors respectively may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty.

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal Division of the presidency of Fort William and of the North-Western Provinces and Oude respectively may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations: Provided always, that not more than twenty shall be nominated for the Bengal Division, and not more than fifteen for the North-Western Provinces and Oude.

(3.) Any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of Council under sections 10 and 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act, or a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

2. Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor-General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall in the said rules prescribed or declared: And notwithstanding any povisions in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governors in Council of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, and the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable, may from time to time make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of their respective local governments, and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions, as to subject or otherwise, as shall in the said rules applicable to such councils respectively be prescribed or declared. But no member at any such meeting of any council shall have power to submit or propose any resolution, or to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion, or the answer to any question asked under the authority of this Act, or the rules made under this Act: Provided that any rule made under this Act by a Governor in Council or by Lieutenant-Governor shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor-General in Council shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council: Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

3. It is hereby declared that in the 22nd section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now"; and further, that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter eighty-five, and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, chapter ninety-five respectively, shall be read and construed as if at the date of the enactment thereof respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East India Company, and should not be confined to the territories at the dates of the said enactments respectively in the possession and under the Government of the said company.

4. Sects. 13 and 32 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are hereby repealed; and it is enacted that—

(1.) If any additional Member of Council, or any Member of the Council of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed under the said Act, or this Act, shall be absent from India or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of two consecutive months, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, the Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor—to whose Council such additional member or member may have been nominated, as the case, may be—to declare by a notification published in the "Government Gazette" that the seat in Council of such person has become vacant.

(2.) In the event of a vacancy occurring by the absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted of any such additional member or member of the Council of a Lieutenant-Governor, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, for the Governor, or for the Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be, to nominate any person as additional member or member, as the case may be, in his place; and every member so nominated shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the term of two years from the date of such nomination: Provided always that it shall not be lawful by such nomination, or by any other nomination made under this Act, to diminish the proportion of non-official members directed by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to be nominated.

5. In this Act—

The expression "local legislature" means—

(1.) The Governor in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the respective provinces of Fort St. George and Bombay; and

(2.) The council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touceing the making of laws or regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable:

The expression "province" means any presidency, division, province, or territory over which the powers of any local legislature for the time being extended.

6. Nothing in this Act shall detract from or diminish the powers of the Governor-General in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

7. This Act may be cited as the Indian Councils Act, 1890, and the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act may be cited together as the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1890.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dragoman s—50 cases soaps, A H G Hoosein; 20 cases soap, A H Dawoodbhoy; 1,000 boxes bar soap, Finlay Muir and Co.

Asia s—27 packages clocks, Rustomjee Merwanjee.

Eden Hall s—45 cases provision, Aag M Misrahi; 25 cases slates, A Currimbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—50 drums linseed oil, A M Hassonalley; 56 casks chemicals, Ardaseer Jeewanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—2 cases glass paper, M Esmailjee; 535 kegs paints, T M Tazkhanji.

Beatrice s—17 packages medicine, M Amersey; 100 cases condensed milk, and 5 cases provision, &c, Warden and Co; 4 cases confectionery, T Bogabhoy; 27 packages medicine, N Mooljee and Co; 6 cases silvered plate glass, R Jaitha and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—25 packages photo materials, Madhowrao and Balajee; 571 kegs paints, A C Abdoolhoosen; 15 cases oilmanstores, E Russooljee; 80 bundles timberplanks, Treacher and Co; 4 cases books, B H Furtado and Bros; 590 kegs paints, M Abdoolhosen; 6 cases confectionery, A Sultanally; 9 cases provision, &c, Bolton and Co; 313 kegs alizerine dye, Kerr Tarruck and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—22 cases writing paper, M A M Shuraffally; 25 drums turpentine, C Mulji and Co.

Niagara s—66 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 10 cases polished plate glass, Shamjee Lilladhur.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—15 cases colour, T M Tazkhanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—5 cases playing cards, M Essajee.

FROM VENICE.

Rome s—2 cases soap, A Amirudin.

Massilia s—3 cases soap, E M Mahommedally.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re, and 1-4 Rs. 4.

THE UNCOVENANTED AND CIVIL ENGINEERS' DINNER.

AMONG those who had accepted invitations to the dinner to be given by the Uncovenanted and Civil Engineers' Association at the Hotel Metropole on Friday were Mr. Henry S. King, C.I.E., M.P., who is designated on the card of invitation as the chief guest of the evening, Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.P., Lord Addington, Lord Teynham, Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P., General Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., M.P., Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart., M.P., Colonel E. Stock Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., Colonel E. T. Gourley, M.P., Professor Swift MacNeill, M.P., Mr. Hugh Watt, M.P., Mr. T. Sutherland, M. P. (chairman of the P. and O. Company), Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mr. H. Kimber, M.P., Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E. (formerly member of the Executive Council of the Government of India), Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E, (also late of the Governor-General's Council), Sir Guilford Molesworth, K.C.I.E. (formerly consulting engineer to the Government of India for State Railways), Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Sir George Barclay Bruce, C. E., and Mr. Alexander Binney, chief engineer of the London County Council. Mr. Bradlaugh who has been a warm friend of the movement from the beginning, and who seconded Sir R. Lethbridge's motion last year, would have accepted the invitation, if his doctor had not expressly forbidden him to attend public dinners. A similar reason prevents another strong Liberal, Professor W. A. Hunter, M.P. for North Aberdeen, from being present.

The Secretary of the U. C. S. Association received the following sympathetic and encouraging letter from Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. :—

"Dear Sir,—I have delayed replying to the invitation with which I have been honoured by Sir Roper Lethbridge and the European members of the Uncovenanted Service of India to meet Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., C.I.E., on the 14th prox., in the hope I might be able to do myself the pleasure of accepting the same. I regret, however, to find from the state of my health and the temperature just now prevailing that there is little chance of my being strong enough to be present on the occasion of the proposed banquet at the Hotel Metropole. I regret this all the more as I most sincerely sympathise with the members of the Uncovenanted Service of India in their efforts to secure a readjustment of the regulations affecting their pensions, and feel deeply grateful to Mr. H. S. King for his exertions on their behalf, which I would fain believe will yet be successful. At any rate, all honour is due to him."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

Tatter, Lieut, Bo Ordnance Department, on leave, from Karachi.

Evans, Major, Madras, on leave, from Kamptee.

Savile, Capt, Bo, 2nd Midd Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 15.

Swinton, Capt, Beng, on leave, from Peshawar.

Edge, Major, Madras, 1st Cheshire Regt, on leave, from Burmah.

Lannock, Lieut, Beng, 1st Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.

Elderton, Capt, Beng, 7th Bo Iufy, on leave, from Saugor.

Bingley, Lieut, Beng, 7th Bo Inf, on leave, from Saugor.

Wilson, Lieut, Beng, 2nd Derby. Regt, on leave, from Saugor.

Dennis, Lieut, Beng, R A, on leave, from Saugor.

Hamilton, Major, Beng, Norfolk Regt, on duty, from Calcutta.

Fasson, Lieut, Beng, R E, on leave ordered Home.

Merewether, Lieut, Beng, on leave, from Bareilly.

Hughes, Capt, Beng, R A, from Rawal Pindi.

Briggs, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Kirkee.

Paterson, Major, Ms and Bo, 1st Bedford Regt, on sick leave, from Cawapore.

Kennard, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

Major, Sur-Maj, Ms. Med Staff, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Urquhart, 2nd Lieut, Beng, 2nd Dr Gds, on sick leave, from Sialkot.

Allan, Depty Surg Genl, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, for England, from Poona.

Creek, Lieut-Col, Beng Rl W Fusls, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

Pitt, Major, Beng, R E, ordered Home, from Lahore.

Hamilton Lieut, Beng, on medical certificate, from Gorakhpore.

Hill, Lieut, Bo, 20th Bo. Inf, on leave, from Deesa.

Fletcher, Surg, Beng, Medical Staff, on med cert, from Lucknow.

Hodgson, Col. 2nd Pioneers, on furlough, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Cohersten, Lieut, Beng, 15th Beng Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Simpson, Lt-Col, Ms, District Staff, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Gillespie, Maj General, Bo, on leave, to Mhow.

MARCH 16.

Dunsterville, Capt, Beng, R A, to rejoin, to Quetta.

Horde, Lieut, Ms, R A, on duty, to Mandalay.

Sandford, Lieut, Ms, R A, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Savile, Capt, Bo, 2nd Midds Regt, on leave, to Mhow.

Smith, Lieut, Bo, R Lanc Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 17th March, 1890.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6-30 a. m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road,—Mondays and Fridays at 5. p.m.

Queen's Statue,—Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School,—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5. p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4. p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon—Mondays and Thursdays at 4. p m

Indo-British Inst—Tuesdays and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

A JAPANESE BEAUTY for SALE.—A Japanese Dog, 8 months old, of remarkable beauty and intelligence; white colour with black spots, silky hair of great length and brightness; very lovely and affectionate; such beauties are rarely imported. Fit for a Prince's Palace or a Ladie's Parlour. To be seen opposite the "Bombay Gazette" office from 4 to 6 p. m. Re. 75.

WANTED.—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. GOWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 9, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

PANCHGANI—TOLET,—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE both well Situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

LAND to Lease for building a Bungalow, on Cleveland Hill, Worlee, open on all sides and facing the sea. For terms apply to "J. B.," Dhun-Mills Office.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

CLEARANCE SALE of Surplus Stock of very Rare and Useful Books in all Branches of Literature at Reduced prices. No reasonable offers refused. Splendid opportunity to form ones' own LIBRARY —HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co., Booksellers, Bombay.

WANTED.—A good general CUTTER for a Tailoring Establishment in Calcutta. Apply giving particulars to "ALPHA" care of Printer.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as CHILDRENS' MAID, by a very Competent, and well-educated NATIVE NURSE. She can be well recommended by her present employer who is going home. Apply "C. G.," care of this Paper.

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 2 months ago—Owner going home, will part with it for Rs 275. Also a second-hand TANDUM. Cost new £45 offered for Rs. 300 net. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co, Ld., Bombay.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1874,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay Poona and Secunderabad.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

WREATHS and CROSSES of Fresh Flowers, Imperishable Wreaths, and Wreaths of Solid Porcelain, of most exquisite production.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or preceding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

BEAUTIFUL CHINESE PAPER LANTERNS FOR SALE of all sorts and sizes. Kwong Sang Loong, Old Fish Market, Abdool Rahiman Street out Fort.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSON.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC FAIR will be held on the Esplanade Parade Ground, on the 24th instant, and seven successive days, in honor of the visit of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES. The right to occupy Stalls and Refreshment Booths in the Fair will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the Esplanade, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.
Bombay, 15th March 1890.

S. N. KOYAJI'S
AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA.
With Good Testimonials from many Professors.

MR. S. R. KNIGHT, B.A., of Messrs. Hall and Knight, authors of the Elementary and the Higher Algebra, says:—The explanations are very clear, and the illustrations well chosen. In particular the Section on Symmetry, p. 15, on article No. 307 on p. 97, and p. 190 are valuable additions to existing text books. I wish the book the great success that it certainly merits.... I ought to add that many of the solutions of the Examination papers are remarkably ingenious and worthy of attentive perusal.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

FURTHER Council allotments of Wire Transfers to the extent of two lakhs in Bombay at 1s. 5 3-32d., and two lakhs in Calcutta, and 1½ lakh on Madras at 1s. 5 1-16d, the rate for the sister Presidencies being the same as that of the regular rates last Wednesday, and the extra allotments thereafter, while in the case of Bombay, 1-32d. advance was obtained. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., say to 43 13-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination. Consols remained at 97⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £60,000 in Silver to this port. In Paris, Reuter's were unchanged at 88⅞; but Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·24. Advices under yesterday's date report a further advance of 1·16d. in the price of silver, making it 43⅝d. per oz.

No fresh news regarding Wheat and Seeds is to hand through Reuter, and those Markets may be taken as unchanged The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,220,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters more than last Friday's estimate. Coffee in Mincing Lane was strong, and 1s. dearer, at 105s. per cwt. both for Mid.-Plantation and Medium Mysore.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats quiet; the total sales having aggregated only 5,000 bales inclusive of 500 bales of Surats. The price of Mid. American, however, was maintained at 6¼d. per lb, and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. down for March and March-April deliveries, and 1-32d. lower in all more distant positions, at 6 1-32d. for March to 6⅛d. for July-August deliveries. The Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet; but Reuter's quotations for goods and yarn show no change from those previously wired. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull again, all round, the sales being only 4,000 bales, of which 10 per cent. were Surats. The Imports were 15,000 bales.

Although later advices from Liverpool have been of a dull tenor there was rather more doing in the earlier part of the week ended yesterday, and the total sales sum up 8,000 bales more than those for the week preceding, at 49,000 bales. The figures for the cotton taken by the trade are again missing, but 3,000 bales more were forwarded, at 67,000 bales, the imports were 4,000 bales heavier, at 90,000 bales. The total stock had increased by 20,000 bales, and at the figures which we give below, it was yesterday 321,000 bales greater than at the same time last year, and 144,000 bales above that in 1888. The stock of Surats had increased by 5,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 95,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off by 110,000 bales; but of East Indian cotton there were 3,000 bales more in sight. Compared with the position of this time last year and the year before, an increase of 113,000 bales, and a diminution of 179,000 bales respectively is shown in the total supply; and an increase of 6,000 bales and 23,000 bales respectively, in East Indian cotton. An advance of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-American had been established during the week; but arrivals had given way 1-32d. in most positions; quotations for Surats being unaltered. The price of spot American was 7-16d. higher yesterday than in the corresponding day last year and no less than ¾d. per lb. above that ruling in 1888.

In New York, 11 7-16 cents. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but June Futures were 5 points lower, at 11·40 cents. The day's receipts at the ports of 6,000 bales brought the week's arrivals to much smaller figures than those for the corresponding week last year, and rather below those for 1888 also; the total increase compared with the two preceding years being now 394,000 bales, and 438,000 bales respectively. The total quantity in sight yesterday was 6,780,000 bales, against 6,750,000 bales last week. A further decline of 2 points in Futures, at 11·38 cents was the only change in prices to-day. The receipts were 5,000 bales, against 18,000 bales last year, and 4,000 bales in 1888

The American Crop figures to date gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	57,000	40,000	40,000
" exports to U. K.	80,000	76,000	27,000
" " Continent	24,000	46,000	61,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept 1889.	5,458,000	5,034,000	5,020,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,413,000	2,196,000	2,251,000
" " to Continent do.	1,804,000	1,561,000	1,469,000
" Stock in the Ports	447,000	676,000	747,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,700,000	2,634,810	2,925,990
" " Surats	453,000	446,700	430,470
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,080,000	758,850	934,170
" London	17,000	7,000	23,000
American afloat	140,000	164,000	114,000
East Indian "	63,000	87,000	42,000
	1,300,000	1,016,850	1,115,170
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-8d.	5 11-16d.	5 3-16.
" Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	¾d.	1d.

A moderate business has been passing to-day in our local Cotton market, the tone of which has been quiet, and without any quotable change in rates. The day's purchases have been rather over 2,000 bales, of which nearly half were Bengals, at Rs. 185-7; the balance consisting, in about equal proportions, of Sheagaum, at Rs. 203½; Akola, at Rs. 203; Oojein, at Rs. 198; Karanja Ginned at Rs. 211½; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 219-24; and Veraval, at Rs. 190-206 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a small extent only, exporters being out of the market for ready stuff; but quotations remain as before, for all descriptions.

SEEDS continue quiet, and little fresh business has transpired to-day; but dealers quote previous rates, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,662 bales.
Wheat	9,357 cwts.
Linseed	14,915 "
Rapeseed	9,714 "
Gingelly	5,470 "
Ground Nuts	7,272 "
Castor Seed	2,795 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but with very little doing. Business has been done for Havre, for April Shipment at 22s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—No fresh business worth mentioning has transpired to-day either way, but we call the market nominally firm at an advance of 1-32d. for ready Bills, and about 1-16d. for April delivery, 1s. 4 15-16d. being, however, still the rate for late May delivery of three months sight credits. Scarcely any private Paper has come out, and there has been no demand for the Bank media of remittance, although more favourable rates forward have been obtainable. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5¼d. to 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·81¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker and Fours for cash, in view of a quotation of 98⅜, and the report of a weak market at Calcutta, have receded to 98 13-16, while for the next account 99½ to 3-16 has been quoted, and 99 9-16 for the April settlement. For the other denomination 100¼ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES have shown some improvement in the case of the Scrip of several Cotton Mills, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 15 each in New Great Eastern, Oriental, and Queen; and of Rs. 5 in Alliance; Jamshed on the other hand, are Rs. 10 down; Howard and Bullough have declined Rs. 15; and Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 50 lower, at our quotations. Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 40, say to Rs. 700 per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 15.

10 p.m.	77·1

SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH-HALL—Feb 6, at St. Helen's, North Kensington, Edward Locke Cathcart Smith, M R C S, L R C P, Indian Medical Service, to Alice Maud Hall, stepdaughter of S Bosley, of Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, W.

DEATHS.

COLBORNE—Feb 13, at Cairo, Lieut-Col Hon J Colborne, Knt. Medjidee, late of Hicks Pasha's Staff.
DODSWORTH—Feb 26, at Brussels, Julia, lady Dodsworth widow of Capt. Sir M. S. Dodsworth, Royal Artillery, fourth Baronet, of Newland and Thornton-Watlass.
LLOYD-WILLIAMS—Feb 25, Alfred Gough Lloyd-Williams of Glan-yr-afon, Cardiganshire, and Newlands, Guernsey, late Medical Department, H E I C S.
LUKE—Feb 21, at The Ferns, Crystal Palace Park, Sydenham, Aun, wife of William Luke, late B C S, aged 92.
RUSSELL—Feb 21, at Southampton, F F L G Russell, Lieut, Madras Retired List.
VOWELL—Feb 15, at Port Said, Elizabeth Richards, wife of Christopher Henry Vowell, of the Bengal Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

VON DONOP-ORR—March 15, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, B D, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., Pelham George von Donop, Major, Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral E. P. von Donop, to Ethel Farran Orr, eldest daughter of J. W. Orr, M. A., Barrister-at-Law Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J., High Court, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.

PUBLIC dinners in Bombay are infrequent functions, and it is partly to that reason that we must ascribe the fact that when the European community in Bombay does dine together, the speaking is so conspicuously excellent. We should have to go far and to wait long to find such a high level of after-dinner speaking as that which was reached at the entertainment given by the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday night to Sir Frank Forbes Adam. The occasion inspired enthusiasm, which was inevitable; but it also inspired eloquence, which is not always and inevitably the accompaniment of enthusiasm, and we doubt if any parting guest were ever presented with a comelier wreath than that which the speakers at this singularly stirring entertainment wove in his honour. The Governor proposed the toast of the evening in a speech which was admirable in itself, and which, despite its warmth of eulogy, did no more than justice to the service which Sir Frank Forbes Adam has rendered to the community during his residence in Bombay. It was a long record, but it included nothing with which the late Chairman of the Chamber had not identified himself by personal labours of a very valuable kind. The Chamber, through its chairman, may be almost said to have created a public opinion on this side of India in favour of railway extension. It has influenced the financial policy of the Government of India as much as it is possible for any public body organized outside the legislative system to influence Imperial Finance. Its intervention last year in the vitally important question of the disposal of the Treasury Balances was an example of the best kind of financial criticism, and it almost reconciles us to the absence of the representative element in Indian government when we see how effectively the action of the Government can be criticised by an unofficial body which has the good fortune to have at its head a citizen of the calibre of Sir Frank Forbes Adam. It is to the credit of Government that, in the long run, they are candidly responsive to criticisms and suggestions which are backed by such authority as that of the Chamber. The old complaint which Turgot formulated in France at the middle of the last century, that Governments were always more ready to listen to the claims of finance than to those of commerce, is still not without warrant, even where the commercial community may make itself heard in representative institutions. But there was much in Lord Reay's observations on Saturday night, and in the later records of Indian administrations, to show that Government does pay a constant regard to the interests of commerce. We can plainly see, indeed, in certain recent inquiries of the Government of India in the Financial Department, the evidences of a desire to act at all events in the spirit of the policy so ably urged upon the Finance Minister by the Chamber last year. Here, as in many other directions, there has been no waste of energy on the part of Sir Frank Adam and his colleagues. They have been careful to follow the golden rule that there is a time to speak and a time to keep silent; and they have in the main spoken only when there was a reasonable prospect that their intervention would lead to good results. Wisdom itself becomes wearisome when it cries aloud too often, and a public body that wishes to make its mark on State policy does well when, like the local Chamber, it takes care to offer its counsel not too often, but always at the right moment. Lord Reay spread out before the Chamber a wide and tempting prospect when he spoke of the large industrial possibilities which await realization in India. A respected member of the bar, banteringly gloating over the rich professional opportunities which the prospect offered, gave small encouragement to the new programme which the Governor invited the Chamber to take up. The answer which first presents itself to any such suggestion is that the Chambers of Commerce and the interests that they represent are concerned rather with the distribution than with the production of wealth. The question, however, is coming to the front. Native opinion in India has lately for the first time given signs of an intelligent interest in industrial revival, and it is an occasion for regret that two public men as capable as Lord Reay and Sir Frank Adam are of guiding the movement along safe lines are retiring from India at the moment when their counsel might be of service. Both, however, have made their contribution to the solution of the problem. Both have worked cordially and wisely for the encouragement of technical education in Western India, and the fruit of their labour will come in due season.

Sir Frank Adam's acknowledgment of the tribute that the Chamber and the European community have paid him was manly, eloquent, and judicious. There are no limitations upon the area which a publicist in his position might fittingly survey upon an occasion of this kind. He had been the sole spokesman of a busy section of the community during a period marked by Imperial vicissitudes of no small importance, and it was appropriate that he should testify to the growth of security and of public confidence which had attended the action of the Government of India during the reign of the past and present Viceroy. We have never favoured the view that the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in his public utterances should confine himself rigidly to commercial questions. When every platform in England is open for the discussion of those large Imperial questions upon which the prosperity of our trade depends it always seemed to us unreasonable to contend that the leader and mouthpiece of the commercial class in the second city of the Empire should be silent upon these matters. Those, moreover, who had denied the right of the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss these matters have never been able to impugn the sound sense and the patriotic feeling which inspired his utterances upon such topics. The key-note of Sir Frank Adam's references to local trade, as of his reference to Imperial politics, was one of confidence. Lord Reay had discoursed eloquently upon our capacity for holding our own against our rivals, and Sir Frank Adam was equally stimulating. Even in regard to our mill industry, about which no one is extravagantly hopeful just now, he offered a *sursum corda* which was all the more welcome because it is greatly needed. A publicist who can look forward to the time when Bombay will have twice as many mills as it has to-day must be the last to despair of the commonwealth. The public will be the more disposed to share in his optimism because his views on commercial polity have thus far in the main been justified by the result. It would need a very searching analysis indeed of the proceedings of the Chamber during the last five years to discover a case in which it has been led along doubtful paths. It has made its mark upon the commercial legislation of the time, and where that legislation has been disappointing it has mainly been in relation precisely to the points in which our lawmakers have lagged behind local commercial opinion. If the guidance of the Bombay Chamber had been accepted, we should three years since have had a Bankruptcy law reasonably adapted to the necessities of our trade; railway receipts would have been made negotiable instruments; and more than one statutory provision which operates in restraint of trade would have been amended. But an association which weighs its words, and gives advice under a due sense of its responsibility, seldom has long to wait before it converts the administration to its views. As Mr. Richey reminded the assembly, in a singularly modest and thoughtful speech, the India of the bullock-cart and of government by *hukm* has given place to the India of the railway and of Government by law, and the administration in such a time of wholesome transition as this cannot for long at a time be inattentive to the solicitations of shrewd and practical men of business, speaking with the authority which has in recent years gathered around our local Chamber. Sir Frank Adam was good enough to acknowledge the support which he had invariably received in his public work from the press of Bombay. So far as we are concerned it has been always cheerfully given, and we hope it has been not the less acceptable to him because it has been given with discrimination, and with a scrupulous desire to endorse his action only so far as it has seemed to us compatible with the public good. He would have thought less of the approval that he has met with if it had been given blindly, and without regard to the consideration whether or not he was always acting in accordance with the best interests of the community. He leaves us in the enjoyment of a reputation for the prudence, the energy, and the industry which go to make up the character of a useful type of public men. He has left a distinct mark upon the public life of this city; he has contributed largely to the formation of a sound opinion on many things; and if we are forbidden to hope that he may ever again take a direct part in Bombay affairs, we still count upon his resuming elsewhere, and in some other capacity, the work that he has done here for the public good.

THE promotions to the staff of the Army, which have been notified in the course of the last few days, prove that at last Sir Frederick Roberts has succeeded in impressing on the Government of India the fact that old age is not an essential qualification for command, and that good service in war and marked ability in peace are better qualifications than seniority. It would be impossible to cavil at recent selections. Viscount Frankfort, who succeeds to the Divisional Command in Bengal, rendered vacant by the promotion of Sir George Greaves to Bombay, is a regimental officer pure and simple. He served as a Subaltern in the Crimea and in the Mutiny, was present in Abyssinia, and was recently promoted Major General in consideration of his distinguished services in stemming the Dervish advance on Southern Egypt last year. Major General Æneas Perkins, who succeeds Sir Charles Gough at Lucknow, is an officer of the Bengal Engineers who earned his first medal at the siege of Delhi, where he was badly wounded, and his brevet majority in the Bhootan Expedition of 1865. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts throughout the whole of the Afghan war, including the march to Candahar. For that campaign he received the medal with four clasps, the bronze star, the C.B., and an Aide-de-Campship to the Queen. Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., of the Madras Cavalry, who takes command of the Burma Division on General Gordon's promotion, is one of the most popular men in his Presidency, where he has been long known as "Beau Stewart." He was dangerously wounded in a personal encounter with rebel horsemen in the Mutinies, and received the Companionship of the Bath for opening up the Burma Ruby Mine District in 1886. Since then he has commanded the Hyderabad Contingent, and in that position has added to his already high reputation. Colonel Sir William Lockhart, who has been selected to succeed Brigadier-General Sir John McQueen in command of the Punjab Frontier Force, is an officer of brilliant attainments and wide and varied experience. He served with the 14th Bengal Lancers in Bhootan as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867, and the Hazara Expedition of 1868. With Colonel Palmer he was deputed to accompany the Dutch force in Acheen; in Afghanistan he earned a Brevet and C.B. for services in the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and was subsequently employed on a mission to Gilgit, and received the K. C. B. as a reward for Burma, where he commanded a brigade. For the last year he has held the post of Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards; but office work in London is uncongenial to his soldier-like spirit. He will be far more at home on the Indus than in Pall Mall. Brigadier-General Montague Protheroe, who is nominated to the Hyderabad Contingent in the place of General Stewart, is one of the most sterling officers of the Madras Army. He served in Abyssinia, in Afghanistan, and in Burma, being in receipt of three medals, and the Companionships of the Bath and Star of India. By his selection for a brigade he passes over the heads of twenty-two regimental commanders in his own Presidency. The Indian Army at large rather than the officers themselves is to be congratulated on these admirable promotions.

THE Uncovenanted Civil Service have already gained an important point in their controversy with the Government at home. It was announced at the Service dinner that was given in London on Friday evening that Sir John Gorst had notified the intention of the Government to nominate a Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of the Service. The enquiry, we take it, will cover the whole area of grievance—the payment of rupee pension, the condition of leave and furlough, and the period of service for earning pensions. There can no longer, therefore, be ground for believing the recent report that the Secretary of State intends to offer one-and-eight pence as the rupee equivalent. This matter, like the others, will be submitted to the Committee, and an equitable judgment upon it may confidently be looked for now that it is to be inquired into before an independent tribunal, not committed, as the India Office has been committed to hostile views. It is obvious that, though the Service have an unimpeachable case, the impression which it will make must be largely dependent upon the manner in which it is laid before the Committee. Too much attention, therefore, cannot be paid to the intimation given at the dinner the other night that strong and telling evidence should be sent from India. The Service now have their cause in their own hands, and we cannot too strongly urge the local Committees to strengthen, promptly and effectually, those who are fighting the battle at home. The result up to this point is a great personal triumph for Mr. H. S. King, M.P., to whose vigorous advocacy of the cause of the Uncovenanted the Service owe it that to-day they stand within measurable distance of success.

WHEN we wrote on the financial outlook a week ago we pointed out that our correspondent "G. V. J." was mistaken in counting upon a possible surplus of two crores in the forthcoming Budget and gave our reasons for the belief that at most all that can be looked forward to is a balance of income and expenditure. Substantially that, we believe, represents fairly the outlook even now. But since writing we are glad to find that one or two items in the Home Accounts have turned out better than was expected. If this improvement of the situation be not counterbalanced by some unforeseen demands, it may be hoped that the Budget will be a more prosperous one than we have anticipated, though unfortunately it cannot attain to the ideal level. If there be a surplus at the disposal of Sir David Barbour it may be hoped that the advisability of restoring even in part the Famine Insurance Fund to its proper place in the Imperial balance-sheet from which it has been too long absent, will receive due consideration at his hands.

IT is probable that before many months have passed the construction of a large central gaol, replacing the House of Correction at Byculla and the Oomerkhari Prison, will be commenced, the Government having recently completed the purchase of a large plot of land near the Parel Road, which is intended to be the site of a large central prison. New central gaols for Sind and Guzerat are in contemplation.

OUR London correspondent informs us that the Northbrook Club intend to entertain Lord Reay at a dinner soon after his arrival in England.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of Dr. Henry Vancyke Carter takes place this evening at half-past 5 o'clock, at the Grant Medical College, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Asman Jah, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who is now, in company with the Nawab Mohsim-ul-Mulk, on a visit at Ajmere, will return to Bombay on the 24th inst., in order to pay his respects to Prince Albert Victor, and will leave on the 28th for Aurungabad, for a tour in that division.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., Minister of Hyderabad, has just purchased the greater portion of the carriages belonging to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, at a sum exceeding Rs. 20,000, and they will shortly be sent to Hyderabad.

UNFORTUNATELY as the special train conveying the Royal party from Baroda to Wadhwan was nearing Nariad a man who had somehow got on the line, was struck by the engine, run over, and killed.

WE are asked to call attention to the fact that a sale is proceeding daily at the Secretariat, of the surplus stock from the Fancy Fair. Everything is being sold at half-price, and the sale gives an exceptionally good opportunity for making advantageous pur

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANQUET.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY PROMISED.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

At the banquet of the Uncovenanted Service this evening there was a brilliant assemblage. Among those present were Lord Teynham, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Sir John Coode, and Sir Lewis Pelly.

Sir Roper Lethbridge received an ovation as he entered the room.

In the course of the evening Sir Roper Lethbridge read a letter from Sir John Gorst, in which the right hon. gentleman promised that after the Easter Recess Government would appoint a committee to inquire into their grievances including the claim to sterling pensions.

The announcement contained in the letter was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

In consequence of this promise, Sir Roper Lethbridge said he had resolved to abandon the motion he had contemplated bringing before the House of Commons.

Other speakers who followed urged the importance of the service in India sending home experts and experienced officers to give evidence before the committee, declaring that after the committee had been appointed the onus of the remaining part of the battle rested with the Uncovenanted servants themselves.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Sir Arthur Havelock is gazetted Governor of Ceylon.

A MINERS' STRIKE.

The Miners' Federation has resolved on an universal strike for an advance of wages.

THE DUNLO MESALLIANCE.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

Viscount Dunlo is now suing for a divorce against the music-hall artiste, Miss Belle Belton, whom he married a year ago.

THE BERLIN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, MARCH 16.

The International Labour Conference was formally opened yesterday.

The discussions are not open to representatives of the Press.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, MARCH 16.

M. de Freycinet is forming a Ministry.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

A hundred thousand colliers have struck work from yesterday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Baron Dowse, Judge of the Irish Courts, is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates to-day General Hamley moved that the deficiencies caused by the equipment of Volunteers Debts of Corps were properly incurred, and should therefore be refunded from public revenues.

The motion was adopted by 135 against 102 votes.

Many Conservative and Liberal Unionist members voted with the majority.

THE MOBILISATION SCHEME.

Mr. Stanhope said that the mobilisation scheme for home defence has been elaborated by Lord Wolseley and General Culler, and preparations in connection therewith were far advanced. He further said that he hoped in the coming year to arm all regulars at Home and in India with the new Magazine rifle.

In conclusion he said he was in favour of the adoption of the new smokeless powder.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MARCH 14.

The French Ministry have resigned in consequence of their defeat in the Senate on the secondary education question.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

Lord William Beresford goes home for six months, in the middle of April, and Captain Streatfield officiates as Military Secretary.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION TROOPS.

The military authorities have instituted special enquiries regarding the health of the troops and followers of the Chin-Lushai Exp edition, and the result will be made known to the Secretary of State, with a view to answering Mr. Bradlaugh's question in Parliament.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET TREATY.

The Treaty settling the Sikkim-Tibet question will be signed by the Viceroy and the Amban to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND "THE EMPEROR OF CHINA."

At the State dinner on Friday, Lord Lansdowne proposed the health of the Emperor of China, the ally of England, to which the Amban responded in Chinese.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT UMBALLA.

The final tie in the inter-regimental polo tournament at Umballa, was won on Friday last by the 5th Lancers.

MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURING MAGAZINE RIFLES.

Major Stone, Superintendent of the Dum-Dum Factory, is to be placed on special duty in England, to examine the machinery for making ammunition for the magazine rifle, and to ascertain what new machines will be required for the Dum-Dum and Kirkee workshops.

PRINCE VICTOR IN BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 16.

Prince Albert Victor left Baroda on Saturday morning by a special train, arriving at Wadhwan at noon, where he was entertained by H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra. Mr. Lely, Major Sealy, and Major Gardiner received his Royal Highness, and accompanied him to Bhavnagar, where he was enthusiastically received by vast crowds. In the evening the Thakore Saheb entertained his Royal Highness at a State banquet, after which there was a display of fireworks.

H. R. H. Prince Victor, Sir E. Bradford, Colonel Lyttelton, Major Ferris, and suite, are now at Bhavnagar. The guests of our highly respected and popular Maharaja honoured the venerable Swamiji Sachchidanand Saraswati, formerly Mr. Gourishankar Udeshankar, C.S.I., with a visit this morning, and was highly pleased with the interview he had with the old ex-Divan of this State. His Royal Highness was also pleased to inspect the Museum of Antiquities, attached to the same bungalow, in which the Prince appeared to take great interest. After the distribution of *pan, attar,* and garlands, his Royal Highness left amidst hearty cheers. The garden-house of the venerable Swamiji was tastefully decorated with buntings, arches, &c., for the occasion. Very great enthusiasm prevails here. His Royal Highness then went to pay a return visit to his Highness at the Motibag Palace, where he was very much impressed with the hearty manifestations of his Highness's loyalty, when the Prince related to his Highness how interested he was at his interview with the venerable Swamiji. His Highness with pride compared his old ex-Minister, for whom he cherishes great affection and respect, with Mr. Gladstone, and expressed his satisfaction at his Royal Highness's opinion of the venerable Swamiji's talents and wonderful retentive memory at his advanced age.

PUBLIC FRICTION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

A committee of officers recently selected a site on the Marina for the erection of a new military hospital. The matter was kept very quiet, and the general public knew nothing of the proposal until this week, when it was announced that the Governor would next Monday lay the foundation-stone. Then the local papers, backed by various correspondents, objected to such a site being utilised, it being in middle of the Marina, and between the Presidency College and offices of Public Works Department. The cost of the hospital is estimated at four lakhs. To-day several non-officials have signed a requisition to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting.

The Governor's Private Secretary has this afternoon written to the press announcing that if any strong public feeling exists against the adoption of the site, it is the wish of Government to give such public feeling time to form and find expression. Meanwhile H. E. the Governor will for the present defer the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8½ " "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	88¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69¾
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	43 13-16d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	90,000	"
" " " Surats	10,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,080,000	"
" " " Surats	95,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London.	17,000	"

THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—The speeches of the Duke of Connaught and Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle at the Bombay Yacht Club dinner should serve to stimulate the authorities to improve both the land and harbour defences and the East Indian squadron, to which attention has frequently been called in less exalted quarters with little apparent effect. The Admiral evidently thought that with good ironclads under his command he could make an easy conquest of Bombay in the present condition of its defences, and though he hinted at consolation for the citizens in the chances of any hostile squadron that might be sent to attack Bombay meeting with serious opposition before it could arrive at that port, he had also to admit his own comparative powerlessness as Naval Commander-in-Chief, because he has no first-class ironclads in his small fleet. He held out a hope that when her batteries are properly armed, Bombay may sleep in peace. But evidently they are not properly armed yet. It is to be regretted that the Admiral was not present during the recent operations. Had he been present, his condemnation of the neglect implied by the present inefficient condition of the defences of an important point like Bombay would probably have been more pronounced. The Duke of Connaught seems to have spoken out strongly, describing the defences as "Absolutely useless" with their present muzzle-loading guns, and the harbour defence vessels as of almost equally little value owing to their having to be worked with scratch crews. He has, he stated, written to the Secretary of State that the defences of the port are practically without armament, while the naval force intended to complete the defences is in no condition to aid in repelling the attack. If so unsatisfactory an account has to be given of the Bombay defences as tested by practical experiment, what is to be said of Kurrachee or of Madras? Calcutta, in spite of the "Surprise," may be considered reasonably safe, but owing as much to the natural difficulties of approach as to the defence arrangements. It will be a good thing if the agitation Bombay is pretty sure to make, now there is such good foundation for a grievance, should lead to a thorough inquiry into the condition of the coast and naval defences of India, and a determination to place both in a state of practical efficiency to meet any possible call upon them. The lakh Bombay proposes to spend on fireworks, &c., would be better employed as the nucleus of a defence fund.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, February 26, says:—During the past fortnight there has been a steady general inquiry for all descriptions of Bombay yarn, and a fairly good business has been done. The previous rates have been well maintained, and there has been an advance of 25 to 50 cents per bale in the prices of such special favourite chops as are in very short supply. A moderate business has been done in superior and desirable chops of No. 20s. at previous rates. Certain chops of inferior and medium qualities, suitable for the consuming districts, have found buyers owing to the prices being very cheap, which, however, show an improvement of about 50 cents per bale on previous quotations. A better inquiry has prevailed for No. 16s., and prices have advanced about 50 cents per bale in consequence of light stocks and enhanced values of No. 12s. The latter count being in good inquiry and supplies having fallen off, prices have gone higher by about 50 cents per bale, the market closing firm. A fairly good business has again been done in No. 10s. A portion of the settlements have, as usual, been made by speculators to support the market. Large stocks in speculators' hands have checked any further advance in prices, which have already gone very high. No. 8s. have been taken to a fair extent at previous rates. No. 6s. still continue very scarce, and sales have been effected at an advance of 25 to 50 cents on previous rates. During the fornight arrival 7784 bales, sale 7566 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 680 bales; and unsold stock 19973 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 2386 bales, for Shanghai 2552 bales. There is nothing doing in Nos., 14s., 18s., 22s., 24s., 28s., 30s., and 40s. A good business has been done in Shanghai at previous rates, in the better qualities of Nos. 10s. and 20s. Owing to cheap rates, there has been a demand for inferior chops of No. 20s. at an improvement in rates of a half to one tael per bale. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a moderate business in suitable qualities at previous rates. The advices from Japan still continue to be of an unfavourable nature, a concession in prices being necessary to induce even a limited business.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

LORD HARRIS'S last week in England preparatory to his departure for Ismailia, *en route* to Bombay, was for him an extremely laborious one, and it speaks well for the physical endurance of your new Governor that he did not break down under the burdens imposed upon him by the unbounded kindness of his friends. The banquet given by the Northbrook Club was a great success. Not only did the company who assembled in the Victoria Hall at the Criterion exceed in numbers the largest gathering of the kind ever held before, but it was as representative as it was numerous. Among those who occupied seats at the cross table I noticed several distinguished natives, including Kumar Ramsinghjee, Kumar Ranjit-Singhjee and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. The latter sat next to the Secretary of State for India, by whom as well as by many others he was congratulated on the excellent speech he made in supporting the toast of the health of Lord Harris. Much amusement was caused by Mr. Dadabhoy's allusion to the new Governor's interview with Mr. Bradlaugh, Lord Harris himself heartily joining in the laughter. The selection of a second person to speak to the toast was an innovation, but the Earl of Northbrook explained that it was necessary to depart from the usual practice owing to Lord Randolph not being a member of the club. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he rose to speak, expressed surprise to find that he did not belong to the Northbrook, and graciously intimated his intention of offering himself for election forthwith. Lord Harris had a most enthusiastic reception, and his excellent speech was loudly applauded. When he repeated what he had been told apparently by the member for Northampton and other Indian reformers about the loyalty of the people of India, Lord Cross turned to Mr. Dadabhoy and said "That's true." "Quite," was his neighbour's reply. The Northbrook dinner was notable in more than one respect. Some of the gentlemen who recently seceded from the Club were among the guests, and two more (Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and Sir George Birdwood) wrote to express their deep regret that they could not be present. Since the new honorary secretary (Dr. A. S. Kapadia) entered upon his duties, a considerable improvement has taken place in the club, and there is good reason to hope that the influential Anglo-Indians who recently resigned as a protest against the late management will shortly resume their memberships. A few of the subscribers to the dinner, including the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir R. Lethbridge, had to stay at home on account of indisposition, while Sir J. Fergusson and Sir R. Temple could not get away from the House of Commons.

Most of those who dined at the Criterion together with a great many more went to the delightful evening party given on Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier at their fine house in South Kensington. There was only one drawback to the perfect success of the latter affair. Too many people had been asked, and as it is not every day that society is permitted to assist on such an interesting occasion, all who were invited, came. The crush was considerable, and one rather pitied the smart-looking young gentleman who was there taking sketches for the *Daily Graphic*. Considering the circumstances under which he had to work, the artist must be congratulated on the fidelity and cleverness of the illustrations published on Monday morning. What with the familiar Anglo-Indian faces, the oriental costumes, the statuette of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, the magnificent palms, the Eastern endowments of Mr. Jehanghier's beautiful suite of reception rooms, and above all the heated atmosphere it was not difficult to imagine oneself in Readymoney House, Malabar Hill. Lady Harris accompanied her husband, and won all hearts by her amiability. Her ladyship who has perhaps travelled further than any other person whose name is associated with India, not excepting the Marchioness of Dufferin, was rather apprehensive of the heat in the Red Sea. Her experience—and she has crossed the Red Sea four times already—shows her that the heat there even in the month of March is sometimes rather trying to the most robust constitutions. Her ladyship in conversation also referred to the kindness to her of Lady Reay, and regretted to be obliged to leave for Mahableshwar immediately on arriving at Bombay. The congratulatory address, a copy of which I sent you some weeks ago, was read by Mr. Jehanghier, and replied to in brief but effective terms by Lord Harris. Mrs. Cowasjee's guests included the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Prince Nazem Malcom Khan, the Attorney-General, Sir James Fergusson, Sir R. Temple, Sir R. Meade, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Owen Burne, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir C. Bernard, Sir J. Peile, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Kemball, Mr. Pinhey, Mr. Ilbert, &c. The party, so happily conceived and so brilliantly carried out by our hospitable visitors from Bombay, has attracted almost more attention than any of the other farewell entertainments to the new ruler of the Western Presidency. Indeed, it is not an exaggeration to say that the magnificent reception at 3, Cornwall Mansions has been the talk of all fashionable London this week, and everyone agrees that the season could not have been more fitly opened.

On Monday Lord Harris was received at Marlborough House by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The same evening his lordship with Lady Harris dined with her Majesty and the Royal Family at Windsor Castle. On the following day Lord Harris kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Bombay. The daily papers publish very meagre reports of the banquet given to Lord Harris the night before his departure by his neighbours and friends in Kent. Ill-health prevented my being present, but I am able through the courtesy of the hon. secretary of the dinner committee, Mr. Akers Douglas, to send you a full report of the interesting proceedings. The account of the speeches delivered on the occasion shows the esteem in which Lord Harris is regarded by those who know him most intimately, and will no doubt be read with lively interest in Bombay.

Surely no departing proconsul ever received a more hearty and affectionate greeting than Lord Harris at Liverpool Street station yesterday morning. The crowd of friends, largely composed of old and young cricketers, was so great, that his lordship at the last moment had some difficulty in getting through it; and once quite plaintively remarked.: "It's of some importance to me, you know, that I should find my way to my seat." Then when he at last got into the compartment which Lady Harris had already reached, deafening cheers led by Sir James Fergusson were given for the new Governor and his wife. "Charley Clarke," the famous batsman, shouted out "Three cheers more for the little one," and while the call was being responded to, the train steamed away, Lord Harris waving his last adieux from the carriage. In its simple affectionateness the demonstration must have been extremely trying to Lord as well as Lady Harris, but both were equal to the occasion, and although it was evident that her ladyship was deeply touched she most courageously preserved her outward composure. Besides Sir James Fergusson several other Anglo-Indians were present, including Sir Owen Burne, Sir G. Birdwood, Mr. W. T. Maitland, C.S.I. (representing Lord Cross), Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., and two of his lordship's late colleagues at the War Office, the Right Hon'ble Edward Stanhope, M.P., and the Hon'ble W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., with other political friends were also on the platform. Prominent among the native Indians were Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier and Mr. J. J. Guzdar.

Except among Anglo-Indians Viscount Cross's Bill for the reform of the Legislative Councils has not so far attracted much attention. A brief summary of the provisions of the measure has appeared in some of the papers, but no editorial comments have come under my notice. It is unfortunate that the second reading takes place next Monday when the great debate on the Special Commission commences. I am afraid that neither the press nor the public will be able to devote much thought to what goes on in the House of Lords next week. Lord Cross has thought better of his refusal to produce the despatches from India asked for by Lord Herschell and other peers last Friday. They were laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday, but up to the time of writing have not been issued to members. Compared with Mr. Bradlaugh's heroic measure Lord Cross's Bill is very insignificant in length. It consists of seven sections as against forty-four in the Bill prepared by the junior member for Northampton. Section 1 provides that the number of additional members of the Supreme Legislative Council shall be such as to the Governor-General may seem expedient, but not less than ten nor more than sixteen. For the Bombay and Madras Councils the *minimum* of "Additionals" is fixed at eight and the *maximum* at twenty exclusive of the Advocate-General. The Governor-General in Council may by proclamation increase the engal Additional members to twenty, and those of the North-Western Council to fifteen. This part of the measure is less satisfactory to Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends, who naturally would like to have seen a recognition of the elective principle, than the provisions relating to the discussion of the Budgets, Imperial as well as Provincial, and the asking of questions. It is expected that amendments will be proposed in Committee making the introduction of the Budgets obligatory, and preventing the exclusion of interpellation with regard to complaints against alleged abusive acts of officials. Some surprise I am told has been expressed in Congress circles at the tone of Lord Ripon's remarks a week ago as reported in some of the papers. I am told that when some one asked the ex-Viceroy if the account of his speech published by the *Times* was correct, he gave a characteristic reply. "I have not seen the report you refer to," he said, "but as it is in the *Times* the chances are that it is incorrect." I am told that the verbatim report gives a different impression of Lord Ripon's observations. A wag in the lobbies has suggested that Mr. Bradlaugh should be raised to the peerage in order that he may take part in the consideration of Lord Cross's Bill in the gilded chamber. This was said before Lord Randolph Churchill was perplexed with the "interesting problem," which would be the first to take a seat on the Treasury Bench, Mr. Bradlaugh or Mr. Chamberlain! I believe that Lord Northbrook intends to make a long speech on the second reading, which some people think ought to be further postponed until the peers have had an opportunity of reading and digesting the official papers not yet in their hands.

I understand that Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., is trying to induce Lord Cross to consent to the payment of the legal expenses incurred by Mr. Arthur Crawford in connection with the Poona Special Commission. The matter is said to be engaging the attention of the noble Viscount.

Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., arrived here by the last mail, and on his re-appearance in the House of Commons on Monday night was cordially greeted by members of all parties with whom he is very popular. I had some conversation with him about his visit to India. He expressed himself in the warmest terms with regard to the hospitality every where extended to him, and with regard to the Uncovenanted movement spoke very encouragingly of the sympathy he met with in high official quarters. In Calcutta he had lengthened interviews with his Excellency the Viceroy and Members of the Executive Council. Mr. King did not of course tell me what passed at those interviews, but the impression left on my mind by our conversation was that some distinguished personages who were supposed to be lukewarm or hostile are as a matter of fact quite the reverse. Viscount Cross is understood to have sent out a despatch to the Government of India on the subject of the demands of the Uncovenanted officials, as for the sake of convenience they are still styled in this country, and a rumour reaches us from a generally well-informed source that the authorities are not wholly indisposed to come to some terms with their aggrieved servants. My informant could not tell me the exact nature of the compromise that he thought might in certain eventualities be accepted by the Government, but he thought it would probably consist of an undertaking on their part to pay pensions at the rate of one shilling and eight pence to the rupee. This to some extent seems to confirm a report I heard a few weeks ago that the India Office might possibly deal with the Exchange part of the question, but would decline to approach the other grievances on the ground that they do not come within the province of the Secretary of State. There are matters it is held that must be left to the discretion of the Marquis of Lansdowne and his advisers. I waited in the hope of receiving confirmation of what I heard, but I see no reason why I should any longer withhold the information from the public. Of course I do not vouch for the accuracy of either rumour, but circumstances which it would be imprudent to describe make me think that the statements I have referred to are something more than idle gossip. It was obviously undesirable that the attention of Parliament should again be called to the subject before the great dinner to be held a fortnight hence at the Hotel Metropole. Members, as your readers are aware, can only ballot on two nights of the week, Tuesday and Friday, for a date a month in advance. Sir Roper Lethbridge might have taken his chance on the 17th and 21st inst., but he was prevented from attending close to his duties at the House last week on account of indisposition. It so happened that both he and Mr. King ballotted together on Tuesday, within about forty-eight hours of the latter's arrival in England. Both were equally ready to fight the battle for their friends in India. Sir Roper's name came first, and as the Central News will have informed you the member for North Kensington immediately rose to announce that he should on that day four weeks—not twelve weeks as the *Times* reported him—bring the grievances of the Uncovenanted officials under the notice of the House. A later day would have been preferable, but in these matters one cannot always get what one wants; and there is always a danger of Government pushing a private member aside to facilitate their own business. It is to be hoped that although Mr. King was unsuccessful in the ballot, he will take part in the debate, and give the House the benefit of his recent experiences in India. Last year he was somewhat unfortunate. He had arranged to speak last, but as the discussion was very protracted and members wanted to go to a division, he only had an opportunity of saying a comparatively few words. According to the *Standard* Mr. King will second the resolution. I do not know what authority that paper has for the statement, but it is usual in questions of this sort that when the proposer is a Conservative the seconder should be a Liberal. It is unlikely that anything will be actually decided as to the order of the principal speakers until a few days before the debate takes place. This, however, may be safely affirmed that at least one Irish member, Professor Swift MacNeill will, if he does not fail to catch the Speaker's eye, take a prominent part in the discussion; at any rate, that was his intention when I saw him two days ago. Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion is exactly the same as the one he proposed on the 31st of May last., *viz.* "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Services with special reference to their pension and leave rules, and to the effect produced by the fall in the value of silver on their family remittances, their leave allowances, and their provision for old age." I find I made a mistake in mentioning last week that one member of the Secretary of State's Council, Sir Alfred Lyall, had accepted an invitation to the forthcoming banquet. My information was incorrect; Members of the Council may sympathise with the movement and some of them do, but it can hardly be expected that in the present stage of the controversy they should display their sympathy in so open a manner. I have been shown a letter from another well-known Anglo-Indian official Sir George Birdwood in which, writing to the Secretary of the U. C. S. Association he says:—"I regret to find from the state of my health and the temperature just now prevailing that there is little chance of my being strong enough to be present on the occasion of the proposed banquet at the Hotel Metropole. I regret this all the more as I most sincerely sympathise with the members of the Uncovenanted Service of India in their efforts to secure a re-adjustment of the regulations affecting their pensions, and feel deeply grateful to Mr. H. S. King in their behalf which I cannot fain believe will yet be successful. At any rate, all honour is due to him."

COL. J. PHILIPS, Bombay Staff Corps, second in command, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has permission to reside and draw pay out of India.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 15.

EARLY on Friday morning, long before daybreak, the Prince and a not very numerous party drove and rode a distance of several miles to see the cheetahs hunt the timid deer.

A great number of cheetahs were conveyed to the distant plain where the black buck are found. The hunting party divided, Prince Albert Victor proceeding with one section and Sir Henry Prendergast with the other. The cheetahs were not fortunate, those with the Prince's party killing only two buck, and the others but one. In one instance the buck showed fight and would probably have thrown off the assailant had not a keeper run up and rather unfairly helped the cheetah by taking hold of the buck's hind leg and cutting the poor animal's throat. On the return the Prince got a shot at a fine black buck and wounded it, but it succeeded in making good its escape.

In the course of the afternoon his Royal Highness inspected the State jewels which were placed on view at Sampatrao's Library. The famous Star of the South for which £1,10,000 was refused and was some years afterwards purchased by Mulharrao for £80,000 was greatly admired. The splendid prayer-carpet covered with pearls which it was the intention of Khunderrao Gaekwar to present to the great Mosque at Mecca was also displayed.

The library of English books, which is being formed by Sampatrao Gaekwar, his Highness' brother, contains rare works which have been procured from Quaritch at a great price. A very complete collection of books relating to Indian History and chronicling the observations of travellers of a former time and those of more recent days, has been got together. The ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica and other standard works of reference are on the shelves. The useful reprints of Macmillan and Co. are not forgotten. This is the first library of the kind which has been formed in the State, and the liberality with which it is thrown open to the general public deserves recognition. The college and the schools are yearly adding to the number of students which is continually enlarging the circle of the educated who feel the need of a well-stocked library and are capable of appreciating it. His Highness the Gaekwar takes a personal interest in the useful work undertaken by his brother.

The sports in the arena occupied pleasantly couple of hours in the afternoon. There is a growing tendency making for righteousness which deprives these sports of every element of danger and the elephants especially fall in with the spirit of the age and refrain from displaying any heat or anger in their encounters. As for the rams, they delight in knocking their hard convex heads together and come to no harm. The buffaloes mean business and sometimes break the rules with which they are controlled; but their horns are blunted and their goring brings no gore.

On Friday evening at eight o'clock his Highness the Maharajah accompanied H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to a spacious shamiana brilliantly illuminated in the public park, where a banquet was prepared. The following is the list of the guests:—H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Sir E. Bradford, Captain Holford, Captain Jones, Sir H. Prendergast, Lady Prendergast, Misses Prendergast, H. E. Admiral Fremantle, K.C.B., Lady Fremantle, Colonel Lyttleton, Captain Arbuthnot, I.M., Mrs. Arbuthnot, General Beville, Colonel Jackson, Colonel Scott, Mr. Ozanne, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Captain and Mrs. Cates, Mr. and Mrs. Playford Reynolds, Captain Porter, R.E., Captain Nicholetts, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Dr. and Mrs. Foulkes, Mr. Woodward, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Doig, Mr. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mrs. Shewan, Mr. and Mrs. Lynde and Miss Lynde, Mr. and Miss Duxbury, Mr. Giles, Mr. E. M. James, C.S., Rev. Mr. Preston, and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Lester, Mr. Chisholm, Captain Harvey, Captain Edwards, General Hardie, Mr. Bell, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Milne, Mr. Middleton Mr. Aitken, Captain Horne, Lieutenant Alderson.

During the dessert his Highness the Maharajah joined the company, sitting beside the Prince. After an interval of conversation his Highness rose and gave the toast the "Queen-Empress," which was duly honoured. His Highness then gave the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, in the following words:—Your Royal Highness, fifteen years ago, I had the happiness of welcoming your honoured father here. I was then a very little boy but the memory of that visit is still fresh in my mind for it was the beginning of a friendship that has since been strengthened in many ways. Two years ago I had the great pleasure of paying a return visit to your Royal father in London, and I was indeed glad to find how well his Royal Highness remembered Baroda. I had also the great honour of paying my respects in person to her Majesty the Queen-Empress at Windsor when I realised the kindness and sympathy of her Majesty's feelings towards myself and my people. Hence your Royal Highness can well understand with what feelings of pleasure we welcome you in our midst. I regret that your visit is so very short. Ladies and gentlemen the health of his Royal Highness, and wish him every hapiness. (Cheers.)

Prince Albert Victor, in returning thanks, said that although his visit to Baroda came late in his tour he had heard so much of that State from his father, that it was one of the places which he most wished to see. He was amply rewarded by the cordiality of his welcome, and was glad to find that the country was increasing in prosperity under the enlightened Government of the Gaekwar.

The Prince proposed the Gaekwar's health which was received with loud cheers.

The Maharajah then led the Prince followed by the other guests to the spacious verandah of the summer house in the Park to see a magnificent display of the firework for which Baroda is famous. It was a late hour before the assembly broke up.

The Prince is in excellent health and seems to have benefited by his long and interesting cold-weather tour in India. It was a subject of remark that in spite of frequent and long exposure to the tropical sun in sport and travelling his Royal Highness is not at all tanned or sun-burnt, his fair complexion being now as fresh as when he landed in Bombay. His Royal Highness speaks with great animation of his Indian experiences, and only regrets that his stay in the different places of interest which he has visited was too brief for complete enjoyment. In Burma he was struck by the resemblance of the population to the Japanese, whose kindred they are. The Prince looks forward with much pleasure to the renewal of his too brief acquaintance with Bombay.

On Saturday morning at 7-40 his Royal Highness left Baroda in the special train for Wadwan *en route* for Junagad. The Gaekwar was represented by his brother Sampatrao Gaekwar and the Minister Mr. Luxmon Jugannath who has been ubiquitous during these three eventful days. The Resident, Colonel Jackson, Captain Cates, and a number of officers and civilians were on the platform, where was drawn up a guard-of-honour. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired as the train composed of the Gaekwar's state carriages moved off. Colonel Lyttelton accompanies the Royal party. Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, was in charge of the train.

Some of the guests left Baroda by the early train, but a good many remained over Saturday. In the afternoon H. H. the Maharajah held a reception at the Nazarbagh Palace when there was some very good conjuring by an expert from Junagad. The mail train which left in the evening brought back the Bombay contingent, including Admiral Fremantle and Lady Fremantle.

His Highness the Gaekwar, it was remarked, is in the enjoyment of completely restored health and took evident pleasure in dispensing a princely hospitality with grace and cordiality.

His Royal Highness, the illustrious guest, expressed in the warmest manner his acknowledgement to the Gaekwar.

CAPTAIN TOM BAYLEY has been confirmed as Commandant of H. H. the Nizam's Artillery, says the *Deccan Standard*. On Colonel Nevill's staff for years, he has had experience with every arm of the service and has commanded the three arms often on parades. He is undoubtedly one of the most capable officers in the service.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM.

THE members of Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Saturday evening entertained their late Chairman, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., who leaves by the P. & O. s. s. Rome to-morrow for Europe, at a farewell banquet in the Town Hall. About a hundred and seventy gentlemen, including members of the Chamber and guests, sat down to table shortly after eight o'clock. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and ornamental shields, which work reflected the greatest credit on Mr. John Marshall, secretary to the Chamber, who superintended the arrangements, and a word of praise is also due Mr. C. H. Poncilit manager of the Esplanade Hotel, for the excellent dinner provided, and the promptness with which the dishes were served. The band of the Gloster Regiment supplied the music. The Hon'ble A F Beauford, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and the other gentlemen present were H. E. Lord Reay; Captain Forbes, A. D. C. to the Governor; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood; Messrs. W. E. Hart, and C. P. Cooper; Captain Sir Henry Morland, Mr. H. Curwen; General Budgen; the Hon'ble J. B. Richey, C. S. I.; the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West; the Hon'ble T. D. Little; the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, C. I. E.; Colonel Collingwood; Messrs. T. J. Bennett; J. K. Spence, C. S., and T. D. Mackenzie, C. S.; Colonel G. L. Merewether; Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. S., C. I. E.; John Nugent, C. S.; W. C. Hughes; Colonel F. Firebrace, R. E.; Colonel R. V. Riddell; Mr. Harry W. Williams; General B. H. Pottinger; Messrs. C. E. Pitman, C. I. E., and G. E. Ormiston; Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton; Messrs M. H. Starling, James Jardine, and Basil Lang; Colonel W. H. Wilson Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. W. M. Macdonald, C. Douglas, F. O. Macrae, Leighton B. Ker, James Dickson, and W. Bulluck; Dr. J. Temperly Gray; Messrs. B. Nicholson, F. M. Flower, C. J. Wallace, H. E. Proctor, J. H. Symington L. R. W. Forrest, F. A. Reddie, A. Parmenides, W. Thacker, C. H. Byrne, W. N. Fleming, H. W. Patrick, A. Abercrombie, J. Black, R. H. Macaulay, H. Courtenay Wright W. M. Macdonell, J. Etlinger, C. H. Ross, James Douglas, S. D. Sassoon, W. Stark, M. Ostermayer, J. L. Symons—J. Fairclough, W. Brown, W. Hopper, D. Jackson, H. W. Jones, P. B. Savile, W. G. Mayhew, A. M. Gubbay, J. A. Cassels, W. Lang, J. Tintner, Max Denso, E. Honegger, E. Spinner, H. Chambers, R. Valentine Reid, R. N. Mant, and A. F. Beaufort; General J. H. White; Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook, C. H. Armstrong, John Stiven, J. B. Lee, E. W. Campbell, G. C. Mackay, E. Schoen, H. Robotham, M. Scouloudi, Ivan Verdean, C. Agelasto, J. N. Dallaporta, M. C. Turner, H. O. Campbell, J. C. Bergendahl, H. G. Fidler, J. Janni, William Greaves, J. Murray, A. Marsden, A. W. Uloth, and I. M. Shields; Captain Adamson (S. S. Rome); Messrs. George Cotton, A. Leslie, James W. Brown, E. Yeo, James H. Sleigh, Andrew Murray, William A. Bell, G. McLaren, W. J. A. Foulkes, L. Aeppli, G. Muller, A. M. Tod, G. W. Moir, H. R. Cobbold, G. E. Schofield, D. H. Glade, G. O. Rasch, G. K. Heinrichs, A. Breul, A. F. Simpson, A. Mair, J. Greenwood, Harold R. King, F. A. Owen, W. Richardson, E. H. Elsworthy, W. G. Wilson, G. F. Horbury, Jafferbhoy Taria Topan, F. Jan Mahomed, Sorabjee Framjee, Bapujee Sorabjee Framjee, and F. A. Prevost, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E; Messrs. J R. Duxbury, J. M. Sleater, J. O'Connell, G. W. Roughton, A. McLaggan, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, J. A. Shepherd, C. Agnew Turner, R. D. Hughes, A. Baird, H. Gill, J. Westall, R. M. Sayani, Jumnadas Lalloobhai, R. S. Campbell, J. F. N. Graham, A. P. Gould, E. M. Slater, S. Gore Browne, Henry Conder, X. Castelli, John Marshall, C. J. Michael, and Clarence St. Paul; The following gentlemen were unable to attend:—Lieut-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B.; Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton; the Hon'ble F. L. Latham; the Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Hon'ble Justice Jardine; Major J. Humphrey; Sir Charles Sargent; Messrs. Grattan Geary and W. P. Symonds, C. S.; Rev. T. H. Greig; Mr. J. M. Monteath, C. S.; Captain J. Hext, R. N.; the Hon'ble Justice Pars

mony,—I have been honoured by the Chamber with the request—the mandate to propose the toast of the evening, namely, your honoured guest Sir, Frank Forbes Adam. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I feel deeply the honour and the responsibility which have been thrust upon me by your confidence. I am aware that a great many gentlemen here present would have spoken with a much greater knowledge of the topics which are to be handled than I can claim to possess. But, gentlemen, of this you may be assured that I fully realise the importance of the interest which the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay has to protect. I shall not dive in an after dinner speech into a great number of figures, but some figures are so eloquent with regard to our trade that they cannot fail to be of interest. The whole trade of India represented in 1879-80 a total of Rs. 12,05,0,00,000, while in 1888-89 it represented a total of Rs. 1,79,09,00,000, or an increase of nearly Rs. 60,00,00,000. Now what was Bombay's share in this trade? In 1879-80, Bombay had of that trade 38 per cent. and Bengal 42 per cent., but in 1888-89, Bombay had 39, nearly 40 percent, and Bengal 38(Cheers.) The value of the trade of Bombay 879-80 was Rs. 599,00,000, and of Bengalin Rs. 51,75,60,000, while in 1888-89 we find that the total for Bombay was Rs. 65,41,00,000, and for Bengal Rs. 63,52,00,000. Now, these figures show the prosperity of Bombay in the past, but they show also the energy and activity which prevail in in our commercial circles. I think these facts are extremely encouraging, and encouraging for this reason, that during these last years the competition in Bombay between commercial houses has been excessively keen—(cheers)—and that our trade rests upon very small profits. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Now I do not think we have any reason to complain of this, because I attribute to this very fact that there is this keen competition that we have been so successful. A great authority upon Indian affairs told me that nothing had struck him more than the difference between the manner in which commercial and industrial pursuits were hour honoured in this part of India and in other parts of India which I shall not mention. (Cheers.) Now the Chamber of Commerce has to take the lead in these matters. I know it does not control absolutely them, because to preserve these traditions you depend, on the intelligence and the energy of individuals, but still these individuals in their aggregate character formthe Chamber of Commerce and the character of the Chamber besides depends very much on the person who is at its head and guides and controls its detinies. And if the Chamber has exercised such a powerful influence during these last years credit must be given to your late chairman, Sir Frank Forbes Adam. (Loud cheers.) It is almost impossible to mention any important event in recent commercial history connecting it with the name of Sir Frank Forbes (Adam. without Renowned cheers.) Therefore, if I have to mention a great many matters connected with commerce, it is not that I want to be the historian of the hour, but it is because Sir Frank Forbes Adam is connected with every one of them. With regard to legislation, here are a few of the important measures which will always be connected with his name. The Indian Railway Bill, the Indian Bankruptcy Bill, the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, the Kurrachee and Aden Port Trust Acts, and last but not least that act which has and which will have a still greater influence on the destinies of this great city—namely—the Municipal Corporation Act of Bombay. (Cheers.) With regard to the great question of railway extension Sir Frank Forbes Adam has always been a most valuable adviser to Government, and if there are in India at this moment not more railways it is not because he did not pressed them upon our attention. (Laughter and cheers.) The Prince's Dock extension, the systematic and extensive reduction of Port dues, a matter of the utmost importance to the prosperity of this commercial city were promoted by your late chairman as a Port Trustee. And here I may be allowed to say that, if there is one Corporation more than another which performs useful duties in an unostentatious way, it is the Port Trustees and their distinguished Chairman, Colonel Merewether, (Cheers. I am very glad you have given me this opportunity of mentioning that fact, because Government have to rely on the Port Trust to give every encouragement to the growing trade of this city; and with an efficient Chamber of Commerce and a cautious Board of Port Trustees the commercial interests of Bombay are safe. (Cheers.) There is another subject in which I have personally taken a great interest, I mean the question of the adulteration of wheat. The Secretary of State was anxious to know the wishes of the Bombay trade, and it was through your late chairman, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, that I was able to give your opinion. Another matter of great importance to many members of the community—I mean the legal standard of length in the English yard of 36 inches was satisfactorily settled by Sir Frank Forbes Adam. Then a question, which is still unsettled, but which was skilfully discussed by Sir Frank relates to the employment of the surplus Treasury Balances of the Government of India (Laughter and cheers.) I may further allude to the system of up country weather and crop reports, which have now been incorporated with the daily weather chart. I may, perhaps, mention a few other matters, in which Sir Frank Forbes Adam has played a leading part, and I am largely responsible for the part he has played in them because I had in several instances to invite him to take them up. He was, chairman of the Extension Committee of this town; chairman of the Scottish Orphanage; chairman of the Central Press Committee; chairman of the Railway Overbridges Committee; chairman of the Dockyard Basin Committee; chairman of the Railway Committee; and of the Bank of Bombay. All the reports issued by the different committees on the various matters of vital interest to this city bear the internal evidence that Sir Frank Forbes Adam was not only chairman, but that he took an active and leading part in the settlement of these questions. (Cheers.) Last, though not least, I may mention the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. (Cheers.) I think I may be pardoned here for thanking Sir Frank Forbes Adam personally for the interest he has taken in that now very prosperous institution. The importance of his connection with that institution lies in this, that it showed the public how very close is the connection between the prosperity of your trade and of the rising industries of India. (Cheers.) That is a fact, which, I believe, is not yet sufficiently recognised, and I hope it will be more and more recognised, that in India the field for new industries is still hardly developed, and that it is impossible for us to foretell what may be in store for us in the future. If we ourselves do not care to use our opportunities there are those who will. I shall not read to you the whole of this very remarkable letter; but its purport is this: It is from a gentleman who writes from Alsace. He asks me whether there is any chance of profit for him if he starts a factory for the manufacture of paperof the pattern which I hold in my hand; he asks me why the existing paper mills in India have not succeeded; he asks me the price of coal, whether our labourers are intelligent, whether we have got a great many works for machinery; what is the price of straw and mortar, and what the influence of the climate is on European articles. Now it is an extremely remarkable fact that this evidently very intelligent gentleman should think the industrial era has now reached in Bombay such a preponderance that the Governor can answer all the questions. (Loud laughter.) Of course I shall refer him to his Consul, and his Consul will perhaps consults the Chamber of Commerce. Meanwhile this document will be kept in my archives as an extremely interesting document, showing what may be expected in the future, which will in that case be a return to the past and the Company's day. There is another fact in regard to the industrial development of India, which is not less significant. A foreign firm sends emissaries to India to teach certain scientific processes; and it pays them because the result is to create a demand for one of the ingredients which they manufacture. Now, what does all this show. It shows that science at this moment is used for purposes of competition to, cheapen the imports and exports, and it is a fact which the Chamber of Commerce will do well to lay to heart, and to keep before our own countrymen here and elsewhere so that we may reap the full benefit of this application of science to industry. (Cheers.) Your late Chairman was wide awake to the necessities which are the result of intern ational rivalry, and I personally have a very strong conviction that Government have in this matter of stimulating the latent material resources of India still a great task before them. I rely on the Chamber of Commerce to kepe the Government up to the mark and Sir Frank Forbes Adam's successor to keep mine up to the mark. (Laughter and cheers.) Sir Frank Forbes Adam has been going through an ordeal of farewell addresses which I think will make my friends of the Civil Service recognise that there *is something to say for the* order of the Government of India that they are not to receive farewell addresses. (Laughter.) But on the other hand it must have been to Sir Frank Forbes Adam a most gratifying ordeal to go through to see how all classes of the community of this city, not only his own immediate circle of friends who of course are best aware of his manifold merits, have thoroughly appreciated what he has done for this city, for this Presidency, and let me add what he has done for India. (Cheers.) And we must not forget that amidst the performance of all these public duties the house of Graham has not been forgotten (loud cheers), and that the partners of that house have no cause to regret the choice of such an excellant representative. Gentlemen, I have now only to bid in your name a most hearty farewell to Sir Frank Forbes Adam (cheers); to tell him that he is parting from us as a friend, that he will not be forgotten in this town, and that his name will live in the annals of the Chamber of Commerce as one of its best presidents. I have the honour to propose the health of Sir Frank Forbes Adam. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The toast having been pledged with musical honours, and loud cheers for Sir Frank and Lady Adam,

Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C. I. E., who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said: Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, and Gentlemen,—I wish to thank you with all the s rength and force that I can put into words for the cordial and enthusiastic reception you have given to the toast just proposed. I feel that his Excellency Lord Reay has painted my picture with a partial and friendly hand, hiding blemishes and defects, and illuminating beauties. It is more a presentiment of what I would attain to than a portrait of me as I am. But the hearty reception you have given to his wo ds supplies life and vitality, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your great kindness. His Excellency has referred to many matters affecting the trade and commerce in Bombay in recent years. Perhaps, you will permit me also to allude briefly to some of the subjects already spoken of, and to others that have had a large and important bearing on mercantile interests. Trade and commerce flourish best where there are confidence, security, and peace. (Hear, hear.) We have for long had peace within our borders, but till recently scares were not uncommon; spasms, vacillations, uncertainty, and change of plan, characterized the policy pursued in the North-west Frontier of India. Each move of Russia was a cause of fresh aimless expenditiou. These days have passed away. Originated by the foresight and sagacity of Lord Dufferin, (cheers) continued by the clear, calm judgment of Lord Lansdowne (renewed cheers), both assisted by the knowledge, energy, experience and pluck of Sir Frederick Roberts, (renewed cheers), a well thought-out and carefully prepared scheme of defences is being rapidly carried to completion. There are some who think a fortified frontier is unnecessary, that the expense is a needless tax on the resources of the people. I venture to think that the day will come when the most hostile critic will confess that for every pound that has been spent has been saved a million, and that the so-called lavish expenditure of the past five years will be shown to have been of the nature of the wisest economy. (Cheers.) If we turn in other directions we find that the defences of our harbours have had great attention paid to them, and although within the last few days we have been told on the highest authority that much has still to be done, yet it is a first step towards getting what is required to know what is really wanted. In connection with defence, Burmah must not be forgotten. It was the fear of danger to the safety of India that in the first instance led to Lord Dufferin's policy—a policy that has resulted in turning a badly-governed and oppressed country into one that is becoming contented, prosperous, and settled; and a country that will, I believe, one day swell, instead of being a tax on the general revenues of India. His Excellency has alluded to the interest I have always taken in railways. I have regarded them, gentlemen, not only as tending to the development of the material resources of the country, to protection from famine within, and foes without, but also as having as a high educational influence. They lead people to move about, to acquire new wants, and to seek the means, and find the means of gratifying them. They break down prejudices, and further the interchange of intimate relations between various creeds and races. Well, in Bombay, much has been done in ten years past. The Southern Maharatta lines have been opened, so has the West Portuguese. The Indian Midland has been begun, finished, and is now in full swing. The construction of the Nagpore-Bengal is progressing. The Godra-Rutlam has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and only awaits the final orders of the Government of India. And, if we turn to private enterprise, if it may be so called, we find many Princes and Chiefs in the Western Presidency constructing lines within their own territories, and opening up the resources of the country committed to their charge. This is a satisfactory and full record. But by ceaseless motion all that is subsists, and Bombay will, no doubt, keep pressing her further wants on the authorities, and will obtain, I trust, a full measure of future development. During the past eight years there have also been international exhibitions at Amsterdam, Antwerp, London and Glasgow, at each and all of which the raw products, artware, and industries of the Bombay Presidency have been fully represented, leading to the diffusion of knowledge in E glandand the Continent of Europe, what India is capable of supplying, and conducing to an increase and expansion of trade and commerce. We nearly had a great exhibition in Bombay. It is one of my regrets that our efforts were brought to a fruitless end. I am carrying home with me as a souvenir of "love's labour lost" the guarantee bonds for 33 lakhs of rupees, the signatures to which were obtained with the labour of months by myself and colleagues, some of whom I see sitting here tonight. Coming to Bombay we have had in three years a great increase in the number of our Mills. Other manufacturing concerns are springing up around them to the great advantage of the people of the Presidency. We have a new wet Dock, the Victoria Dock, probably the finest Wet Dock in the world; a Graving Dock will soon be ready. We have had the charges of the Port cheapened, and many facilities added to those frequenting our grand and magnificent harbour. To his Excellency Lord Reay we owe a new European General Hospital, after years of complaint and grumbling, and the discomfort and inconvenience of the poor patients, and to him also we owe a Technical Institute, that will prove a model for all future, similar institutes in India, and the value of which will become year by year better understood and acknowledged, and to him we owe a scheme by which our great and beautiful city will extend in an orderly, suitable and well-organised plan. Gentlemen, I have detained you already too long (cries of "no, no"), but it is difficult to know where to stop on an occasion such as this. I could go on speaking all night of Bombay and its attractions. (Hear, hear and cheers.) For I feel that interesting and remarkable as has been the progress in the past, the future is pregnant of developments still more interesting and still more wonderful. I only wish it were permitted to me to take a part in the work of it, and by further efforts endeavour in some small degree to create an approximate balance between my deserts and your appreciation, For, I feel, gentlemen, that your splendid hospitality to-night, and the high encomiums poured on me by his Excellency Lord Reay are only yet partly earned. Gentlemen, it has been my ambition to obtain your good-will and esteem—an ambition that I may confess to without a blush, and I leave these shores in a few days, proud and happy, because you have shown me to-night that my ambition is gratified, that I have obtained and possess your regard, and that of the many friends—friends to you and friends to me—that have gathered round me to-night. There lies my greatest honour, my greatest pride, and my greatest satisfaction. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Forrest, deputy chairman, in proposing the toast of The Army, the Navy and the Volunteers, said:—This triple toast was sure of a warm welcome at such a gathering, for conquest and commerce in these days seemed to be inseparably allied. Trade pressed closely on the footsteps of the British flag, and increased and expanded under the protection of a peace, preserved, not only by our increased naval armaments, but also by the reputation earned by our soldiers and sailors in the past. (Cheers.) While the former heroic deeds of the Army and Navy were a heritage of the nation, of which we were justly proud, and their history a legacy of literature than which there was nothing more thrilling or more ennobling, he would ask them in drinking to this toast to remember those who, in the present time, maintained the honour of the British flag in frontier wars, in Afghanistan and Burmah, who restored peace and order, as Sir Frank Adam had told them, and became the pioneers of civilization, while braving an enemy tenfold more powerful than any they met on the battle-field—the pestilence that walketh in darkness, the malaria, and the effects of climate, which made such havoc in their ranks. (Cheers.) With the toast of the Army he coupled the name of General Budgen (cheers), who, they were glad to see, had recovered from the effects of his accident. He regretted that H. E. Sir George Greaves, the new Commander-in-Chief, had not been able to make his first appearance in public at their table, but he would see many of them on parade, and on the hunting field which would, no doubt, receive the support of his Excellency's presence. Sir Henry Morland would reply for the Navy, than whom there was no man better fitted to reply to such a toast. (Cheers.) Still it was a great regret to them all that no officer of H. M.'s Navy was present. When the great naval dock was finished Bombay would become the naval station of the East Indies. At present the visits of the Navy were like those of angels, few and far between, but the more we saw of them the more we wanted to see of them, and they would be a great acquisition to Bombay society. That distinguished seaman, H. E. Admiral Fremantle had seised the Thames, and, but for unavoidable circumstances, would have also taken Bombay, the second largest city of her Majesty's Empire, in spite of the efforts of the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers, with whose toast he would couple the name of Colonel Bayley. (Cheers.) In the honorable career of that gentleman from the time he left Eton up to the present, it was probable nothing had given him greater pleasure than leading his regiment to repel the late attack of the enemy near the Vellard. Probably it was the sight of the Colonel and his regiment that caused the enemy to retreat and put out to sea. (Laughter and cheers.)

The toast having been duly honoured.—

General Budgen, in responding on behalf of the Army, said:—After the very eloquent address which they had listened to that night it would be impertinence for him to attempt to make a speech. ("No, no.") He could only thank them for the very cordial way in in which the toast proposed by the deputy chairman had been received. Though they were not men of war he had no doubt his hearers knew that with regard to Army operations secrecy was one of the first points that should be considered, for without it those operations could not be carried out. (Hear hear.) He was quite sure that they were all interested in the defence of Bombay and that none of them would intentionally do anything towards lessening the successful defence of this important port. (Cheers.) He mentioned this matter because a short time ago a very confidential communication addressed to commanding officers appeared in a public print here. This as a matter of fact was of little moment in the present instance, but in a real case of war a thing of that sort published to the world might be attended with very grave results—(cheers)—and he could only appeal to them as men of peace to assist the men of war in keeping secret things that were intended to be kept secret. As they all knew during the last few days there had been a rehearsal of what would occur if war actually took place, and personally he had to thank everybody who had any connection with it. Perhaps they did not know that some little while ago orders were issued from his office to every commanding officer what they were to do when they received the telegraphic message or a memorandum stating, "Prepare for the attack on Bombay." Every commanding officer acted upon this, and he (General Budgen) could honestly say that he did not know of one single instance in which the question had been asked, "What am I to do?" (Cheers.) All the troops went at once to their respective stations, and H. E. H. the Commander-in-Chief, who was here at the time visited all the posts. He (his Royal Highness) took a great interest in the operations and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the way they were carried out. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) knew that the regulars had their laurels to look to, for if they could believe the special correspondent at Malabar Point they (the regulars) were only second to the Volunteers. (Laughter.) But still with all that they would attempt to do their best if ever there was a real attack on Bombay. (Cheers and laughter.) Putting all joking aside he would like to take that opportunity of thanking the citizen-soldiers for the very able part they took in the rehearsal, and especially the Artillery Volunteers. (Cheers). There was no doubt that they not only demolished the out-works, but also the provisions of their gallant Major. (Loud laughter.)

Captain Sir Henry Morland, who replied on behalf of the Navy, said that he had hoped some one else would have been present to have responded to that toast and that his interest in the matter would have been confined to drinking to it most heartily, without being called upon to make any observation. He could only attribute the position he found himself in to the very warm and hearty feeling that had always existed between the service to which he had had the honour to belong and the mercantile and commercial community of that city. He referred to the old Indian Navy which was a sister service of the Royal Navy. The discussion of the merits and demerits of the Royal Navy placed him somewhat at a disadvantage, but he felt that in responding to that toast he was advocating the claims of a noble and grand service. (Cheers.) He was sorry no officer of the service was present to do justice to the toast; but he did feel that the recent misunderstanding, or difference, as it might be, with Portugal, had called forth an opportunity of showing the resources of the British Navy by the assembling of a grand squadron at Zanzibar of fifteen ships, unsurpassed, he might say by any nation in the world, ready to sweep the Eastern Seas of any enemy. (Cheers.) The prestige of the Royal Navy was such as would never be overpowered by any foreign nation, despite those who were constantly saying that the Navy was inefficient and undermanned. (Cheers.) In conclusion he said that the Navy would always be the brightest gem in the British crown. (Loud cheers.)

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, in replying for the Volunteers, said it was commerce which had made Bombay what it was, and raised it to that proud pre-eminence amongst all the cities in the world which it held at the present moment. It was to commerce, or more correctly speaking to those engaged in commerce, such as in houses like that of his dear old friend, Michael Wyer, well known in the Chamber of Commerce, and to the assistance and to the efforts of those connected with commercial pursuits, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and the rank and file of the Volunteer force in Bombay were largely recruited. (Cheers.) Mr. Forrest, though usually correct in all he says, had made one or two mistakes. He told them they had no colours. He—the Colonel—presented his corps with a set ten years ago; but by the regulations of the service they were not allowed to carry them. (Laughter.) Bombay was in a very different position now from what it was in May and June of 1857 when the Mutiny broke out and when there was no Volunteer force in the city. He had been told by his friend Sir. Michael Sausse, who was Chief Justice in Bombay for many years, that when it was known in the city that one of the regiments was on the point of mutiny he and all other Europeans living on Malabar Hill and on Cumballa Hill were ordered, if the worst came to the worst, they were to assemble at Altamount, a house which most of them knew, and there defend themselves with such weapons as they had as best they could. (Laughter.) They had now numerous Volunteer regiments in Bombay; although the part his corps took did not apparently satisfy some people a few mornings ago in connection with the naval and military manœuvres. It was however no fault of theirs, that after a march of some three miles the affair was at an end when they reached their destination. (Laughter.) He thought his corps deserved credit for the part they took; and deserved the encomiums passed upon them by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. It was a matter of satisfaction to them that they took the part they did in the largest parade that has ever taken place in Bombay when nearly 4,000 troops were present, the censure that was passed that they did not march-past so well as they might have done, being applied to all. The Volunteer movement was one which had the good wishes of the Government of India, but he thought that some other means ought to he resorted to, to hold outs fresh inducements to endeavour to recruit some of the thousands of Europeans who were now in Bombay but who had hitherto not been tempted to join the corps in existence in the city. (Hear, hear.) The movement was indeed one of the greatest importance. Speaking himself as the oldest member of the oldest Volunteer corps in Bombay he would be very glad to receive a few more hundreds of Europeans and Eurasians. Whether the Government of India was anxious to assist in the development of the Volunteer system he was unable to say, but so far as he himself was concerned he should like to see all the three corps—Light Horse, Artillery, and the Corps with which he had been connected for upwards of eleven years largely increased by the Europeans of the city. He thanked them on behalf of the different corps not only of those he had mentioned, but of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways for the manner in which the toast had been honoured. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Harold C. King, in proposing "The Bench and the Bar," said that on him now devolved the pleasant duty of proposing for their cordial reception the toast of the Bench and the Bar, those grand institutions of their nation which, differing sometimes in questions of detail, yet never divided in principle, were ever present to the admiration of other nations, the embodiment of justice, and the exponents of reason (cheers). To them as commercial men, it was a great satisfaction to feel that in the differences of opinion which must of necessity sometimes arise between those who bought and those who sold, they had a court of appeal distinguished for its uprightness, unswerving probity and moral strength; and to all who had given hostages to fortune in this great Presidency of India, there was a feeling of security in knowing that here at least "the calm divinity of justice sits and pities while she punishes mankind." (Cheers.) England, that little body with a mighty heart, had ever been proud of her judges, and it had been a foremost tradition of the English race that justice was the fundamental and almost only virtue of social life. In Bombay the conditions of life were somewhat different, yet the feeling was the same, for commerce tended to wear off those prejudices which maintained distinctions and animosity between nations. It softened and polished the manners of man, and united them by one of the strongest of all ties—the desire of supplying their mutual wants. And so in this great city, where so many different nationalities walked together in the paths of commerce *all* were imbued with that respect for justice which Englishmen claimed as their birthright. (Cheers.) And to this sentiment which pervaded society here, the judges were the chief contributers, and most of them could recall instances where their judges had stood forth as champions of their rights and defenders of their liberties. In connection with this toast he would couple the name of Mr. Justice Birdwood, (cheers), whose modesty was to his merit as shades to figures in a picture, giving it strength and beauty. Of the Bar, how could he speak otherwise than in terms of the highest admiration? When they saw a selected body of men stopping out here year after year in defiance of the laws of hygiene, solely for the public benefit, how could one do otherwise than admire their self-sacrificing nature? (Loud laughter and applause.) Sterne had defined courtship as consisting in a number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, nor so vague as not to be understood. He (Mr. King) did not think he had altogether the Bar in view when he gave this definition, but to him (the speaker) it seemed singularly appropriate, and he would further render homage to the erudition and knowledge displayed by the Bar when dealing with any subject of commerce, however intricate. They who had spent their lives in this or that line of business stood amazed when they saw with what glib ease the barrister mastered all the difficulties and turned the situation to his client's benefit, lengthening his piece-goods and making fair cotton fully good. (Laughter.) He had met but few barristers professionally, but the Poet Laureate had lately sung that "I shall meet the judges face to face when I have crossed the Bar" (Laughter.) Personally he would rather not. (Renewed laughter.) He was content to avoid that bar to his preferment, and to meet the Bar in a social sort of way as on that evening when John Doe and Richard Roe were as mere sounds of fury signifying nothing. Besides, he thought, to go to law was for two persons to kindle a fire at their own cost to warm others. But there were many who would agree to unplume themselves that others might be decorated with their feathers, and it was, he thought, highly creditable that a body like them would at probably great personal inconvenience elect to live out here and carry on the noble work of increasing the labours of the Bench. (Laughter and applause.) In connection with this toast he would give them the name of Mr. H. M. Starling (cheers), who, in spite of that beautiful hymn which must have been written for barristers—he did not remember all the words, but it began, "Brief life is here our portion"—had been amongst them for some years, to the exceeding admiration of the junior members of the Bar. (Loud laughter and applause.)

The toast was drunk enthusiastically.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, in replying to the toast, said that in rising to reply, at very short notice, to the toast which had just been proposed in such handsome terms, he would ask them to allow him to express the regret which he felt sure was shared by all present that evening, that the learned and respected Chief Justice of Bombay was unable to be present to acknowledge suitably, as he best could, the toast of "the Bench." In his absence, he ventured, on his behalf and on behalf of his colleagues generally, to thank them most sincerely for the manner in which they had accepted the toast. It went almost without saying that the Judges of India, as in all other parts of her Majesty's dominions, had always much serious work to deal with. The nature of their duties often prevented them from taking a part in many of those entertainments of a more or less public character which formed so constantly recurring a feature of their modern social life; and especially was that the case as regarded entertainments which stretched far into the night. No doubt, a very great poet had said "O Night! thou wert not made for slumber." But the necessity for keeping awake during the working hours of the day could never, he thought, have been present to the mind of the poet; and that necessity imposed on the Judges, who had to work in that fierce light of publicity which always beat upon the Bench; it imposed on them, he said, the further necessity of plain living and early hours. Nevertheless, if by the stress of circumstances, if, under the seductive pressure of an invitation from so important a body as the Chamber of Commerce, to assist at so important function as that on which they were now engage, they were compelled to break at any time the simple rule which regulated their lives—then it was especially gratifying to them, on such an occasion, to receive such satisfactory assurances as they had received that night that their work met with the approval of their fellow-citizens. Of course, the highest satisfaction that any class of public servants could have in the discharge of their duties must be in connection with the work itself, which they were called upon to do. If a man could do good and useful work, which would stand the test of time he had something to be thankful for. He needed no higher reward; and he ought to seek none. But still it would be the idlest affectation for any public servant to pretend an indifference which no sane man could feel to the opinion of his fellow-men. And when that opinion was formed by any body of men who were in a position to arrive at a sound judgment, it acquired a pecu liar value. Now it was obvious that the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commence were well qualified to estimate aright the benefits to be derived by the whole mercantile community from the regular and efficient administration of justice. (Cheers.) When, therefore, the toast of the Bench was so heartily received as it had been by that great assembly that evening, the Chief Justice and Judges had good reason to be gratified. He thanked them cordially, both for the way in which the toast had been proposed and for the way in which it had been received. Though the hour was late he could not sit down without saying how sincerely he regretted with all present the loss which they would all sustain by the departure from these shores of the eminent merchant and public-spirited citizen in whose honour they were met there that evening. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Starling, in replying for the Bar, said Mr. Harold King had begun his address with the words "Brief life is here our portion"; and happy were they who could attain to brief life. But at the same time he must confess that there were some of his juniors who were rejoicing, although they had not yet attained to that brief life to the extent they would wish. (Laughter.) But his Excellency Lord Reay had held out a prospect of help to them. He had talked about certain foreigners and Englishmen desiring to expand the country, and on behalf of himself and brother-barristers he only hoped they would, and that they would form as many joint-stock companies as they could, because the result of such undertakings was that they had to be wound up, and all that brought grist to the mill. (Laughter.) Barristers had been credited with having tongues as long as their robes, and also with an amount of wit which had been put down in books as of various qualities. But as brevity had been said to be the soul of wit, he would follow that excellent precept and merely thank them all heartily for the manner in which they had drunk to the toast of the Bar. (Loud cheers.)

Major Bissett, in proposing the toast of "The Civil Service," said he had to excuse himself for not having those qualifications which might be expected from the proposer of that toast. But having had the honour of serving for some years under the late distinguished chair man of the Chamber of Commerce, to do honour to who m they were met there that night he felt he had at all events that qualification. He had also learned from his youth to associate the proud position they held in India in the magnificent services rendered to England and to the world by the Civil Servants of India in the past, and that was also some qualification. (Cheers.) The Civil Service of India had a glorious history to which its members might well look back with a just and worthy pride. (Hear, hear.) And although in the progressive subdivision of labour it was no longer left to his Excellency the Governor in Council or to the members of the Council to reply to such questions as his Excellency had humourously placed before them, and although the questions relating to commerce had now been placed in the hands of the commercial community of Bombay, the calls upon the Civil Service were made the less than in the past. He would ask them to permit him to couple that toast with the name of one of the most distinguished members of that distinguished service who, to their great, regret was about to leave Bombay on Tuesday. He felt confident that would give his toast of the Civil Service coupled with the name of the Hon. Mr. J. B. Richey a hearty reception. (Cheers.)

The toast having been duly pledged,

The Hon. J. B. Richey, in replying, thanked them most heartily for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. As contrary to his expectation a personal reference had been made to him, he might be allowed to shelter himself behind the Orders of the Government of India to which his Excellency had referred. But perhaps among the features of intelligence and enlightenment in their community of Bombay, of which they might be justly proud, one which had been well brought out that night, was the cordial and hearty sympathy between all classes of her Majesty's servants. They prided themselves in Bombay upon being free from those petty suspicions which produced demarkations between classes, and they could associate with their native fellow-subjects on terms of cordial equality and sympathy in public and in private life. (Cheers.) Between the official and non-official classes no jealousy, no suspicion, no unfair spirit of criticism had ever within his knowledge of Bombay shown itself. (Renewed cheers.) They had had several interesting retrospects that night, and perhaps they would permit him to refer to his own retrospect, which now dated back for thirty-three years. When thirty-two years ago he joined his first appointment he went into the districts with one volume of regulations, half of them he thought repealed by the other half, and one volume of circular orders, of which a quarter were obsolete, while the most of the remainder contradicted each other. He now left India with three book shelves full of acts and regulations, and as for revenue and other circular orders a library would hardly contain them. They saw in those thirty-three years a change from personal government to government by law. He found India in a state of bullock-carts and personal government, and he left it in a state of railways and government by law. That was progress, sound and honest, and he took pride in thinking that the service to which he had the honour to belong had had a great hand in it. (Cheers.) Their motto was progress, and by that they must hold that it was well to remember that only thirty-two years ago, as he had said, India was being governed by Englishmen by personal government, with very little law to guide them. He would prefer not to touch further on questions that might be considered political or controversial, and so would only in conclusion thank them heartily for the honour they had done him and bade them good-bye. (Cheers.)

Sir Raymond West said they might expect him to address a few words to them on the Civil Service, but if they did they would be disappointed. The topic he had to bring to their notice was far more interesting, if not more agreeable. He asked them to drink to the health of their chairman, Mr. Beaufort. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Much had been said of the great antecedents of the Civil Service, and the obligations laid upon the present members to maintain the honour and dignity which had been handed down to them by their predecessors. Exactly the same might be said in the case of the present chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. He (Sir Raymond) was sure that Mr. Beaufort would carry out the great traditions of his office and when the time came for him to retire, he would stand as high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, in the estimation of Government, and in the estimation of the people of India as had his great and distinguished predecessor, to whom they were that night bidding farewell, and in the land to which he was returning, he would live long to carry in his memory recollections of that night which would remain with him for ever. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beaufort briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him, and the company dispersed shortly before midnight.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THERE was a very large gathering on the lesser *maidan* on Saturday evening to witness these sports. Though the ite ms on the programme had a great deal too much of similarity about them, yet this was more than compensated for by the quality of the sport provided, most of the races ending in close finishes. The prizes consisted of cups, mugs, plates, &c., and were well worth competing for.

The first event, which was fixed to come off at 4-30 p.m., was the 100 Yards Race, open to all comers, for prizes of Rs. 40 and Rs. 15. Five entered for this, Polishwala having scratched. Waite got rather the best of the start, and kept his advantage to the end, heading Shrigley by a couple of feet. Smith fell soon after the start and was practically out of it.

W. E. Waite 1
J. Shrigley 2
Rahingoo Rajaua 3

For the 150 Yards Handicap (closed) (ladies' prize), there were eight entries, C. F. Levik being made scratch man. It was a good race and was pulled off by a yard and a half by K. S. Dunsterville from H. S. Jacob, who had seven yards of an advantage. Time—15 3-5 sec.

K. S. Dunsterville, 7 yds..... 1
H. S. Jacob, 14 yds 2
H. M. Stewart, 16 yds 3

Four entered for the High Jump (prize presented by the solicitors). The jumping began at 4 ft. 8 inches. On its being increased by a couple of inches more, Barton dropped out, and shortly after Muirhead was beaten. Both Clark and Anderson cleared 5 ft. The bar was then put up at 5 ft. 4in., when both failed in clearing it. It was then lowered a couple of inches, when Anderson won.

H. Anderson 1
H. J. Clark 2

The course was then cleared for the 300 Yards Flat Race, open to soldiers of all British regiments, the prizes for which were Rs. 40, Rs. 20, and Rs. 15. Only three entered, of whom Shrigley was far and away the best man. He has come down all the way from Peshawar to show the Bombay people what to do. He forced the pace a bit at first and settled down comfortably. Coming down the straight he again put on a spurt and simply walked in. Time—37 3-5 secs.

Lc. Corp. J. Shrigley, H. L. J..... 1
Corp. A. Duggan, 61st Regt..... 2
Pte. Kirkpatrick, 61st Regt..... 3

The 150 Yards Race, open to Parsees only, brought out a large field. The lot kept well together for a long time. Polishwalla then showed to the front, with Contractor close on his heels. They finished in the order named, with a foot between them. Time—17 4-5 secs.

P. N. Polishwalla 1
M. P. Contractor 2
M. H. Nicholson 3

Only three faced the starter for the Steeple-chase Handicap, St. Paul, Ross, and Muirhead having scratched. Stewart made good use of his 70 yards' start, and, though Cobbold fought gamely, won by a couple of yards. Dunsterville fell out after the first lap.

H. M. Stewart, 70 yds 1
H. B. Cobbold, scratch..... 2
J. H. C. Dunsterville, 90 yds 3

The Quarter-mile Race for the Merchants' Challenge Cup and prizes was one of the best of the evening. Only three entered; but it was seen from an early stage in the race that Vanderzee was out of it. Peterkin and Dunsterville settled down comfortably after the first spurt. Coming down the straight they put on the pace and ran neck-and-neck. About twenty yards from home Peterkin showed to the front and just managed to touch the tape before his adversary.

A. Peterkin..... 1
K. S. Dunsterville 2
J. H. Vanderzee..... 3

The next event was a steeple-chase for native soldiers, and, as might have been expected, brought out a large field. They had to clear a water-jump twice, and it was amusing to see them going into it one over the other.

Private Shunker, 3rd H. C. 1
Naik Ramcharan Tiwari, 23rd Bo I ... 2
Havildar Sunder Sing, 23rd Bo I 3

The Quarter-mile (open) was looked forward to with some interest, as Waite and Shrigley both entered. These two got away from the field in no time and ran well together for a long time. Shrigley, however, had more staying powers than the other man and won rather easily. Time—55 secs.

J. Shrigley 1
W. E. Waite 2

The 120 Yards Veteran's Race was the next event, which Dunsterville won easily. Time—11½ secs.

J. H. C. Dunsterville, 22 yds 1
A. K. Oliver, 17 yds 2
W. Vidal, 18 yds. 3

A tug-of-war, Civil *vs.* Military, brought the the evening's sports to a close. Murray captained the Civilians, and Barton the Military. The Civilians succeeded in pulling over the Military twice, not, however, without some difficulty.

Lady Reay then distributed the prizes to the several winners, on the conclusion of which she was cheered.

THE BHATTIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, 85, Elphinstone Circle, when a resolution, which was passed on the 22nd ult. was submitted as a special resolution. Mr. J. L. Symons was called to the chair. It was resolved that this meeting hereby unanimously agree that the directors' suggestion to wind up the company voluntarily, is hereby adopted and confirmed, and that the company is hereby considered wound up voluntarily. It was further resolved that Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji be appointed sole liquidator for the purpose of winding up the company. The meeting concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE BROKERS AND THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

On the 20th ult., the committee appointed by the Share and Stock brokers, at a meeting held in Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall, submitted a representation to the managers of the Exchange Banks regarding the rule recently passed by them to require a deposit of Rs. 500 from only the native brokers who had dealings with the Banks. The Banks' managers were requested to reconsider their resolution, and to hold it in abeyance until some scheme was devised compatible with equality and fairness to all. The Brokers' Committee said:—"While admitting your perfect right to adopt measures for self-protection, we beg most respectfully to point out that the step you have taken will, without securing the Banks, create invidious racial distinctions, which the promoters of your Banks and your predecessors never tolerated or countenanced. While hoping that you will be pleased to accede to the wishes of this Association, we are desired to assure you that we will be too happ

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT AT THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Northbrook Indian Club entertained Lord Harris at dinner in the Criterion Rooms, Piccadilly, London, W., on the 21st ult. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Northbrook, G. C. S. I., occupied the chair, and was supported by about two hundred gentlemen—members of the Club and friends. Among those present were :—Viscount Cross, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P. ; General Lord Mark Kerr, Sir Arthur Otway, Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir A. Lyall, Sir F. Halliday, Sir George Campbell, M.P. ; Sir J. Strachey, Sir R. Meade, Sir W. Olpherts, Sir Owen Burne, Sir C. Grant, Sir C. Turner, Sir J. Peile, Sir A. Haliburton, Sir H. Cunningham, Mr. D. Nowroji, General Lowry, General Keatinge, Mr. T. H. Thorton, Mr. Philip R. Valladares, Mr. Zahid Alikhan ; Diwan Doulat Ram, Mr. Lee-Warner, C. S; Mr. Algernon Brown, Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. C. W. Arathoon, and Dr. S. A. Kapadia.

The toast of "The Queen-Empress" having been very loyally honoured, Lord Northbrook said he thought the Indian Club was to be congratulated upon the gathering on that occasion, and they would also have been honoured with the presence of Lord Kimberley, Lord Lawrence, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Brassey, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Sir James Fergusson, Sir R. Temple, and others if circumstances had permitted. He was quite sure the Club would recognise the desirability of Lord Harris' health being proposed by one of his most intimate friends, Lord Randolph Churchill—cheers—although unfortunately he was not a member of the Club; but one of their members, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji would support the toast. (Applause.)

Lord Randolph Churchill who was received with hearty cheers, said the political world was full of illusions, and he certainly had been under the ilusion that he was a member of the Indian Club. The duty that devolved upon him was a very pleasurable one, for although he hoped that neither Lord Harris nor himself presented a very decrepit appearance, they had been intimately acquainted for at least a quarter of a century. They had been at Eton and Oxford together, and subsequently had been engaged in political life in supporting the political party to which they both belonged, while they had taken office together on the same day and in the same Department. He was sure they would agree with him that her Majesty's Ministers had been wisely and happily guided in their appointment of Lord Harris as a future Governor of Bombay. (Loud cheers.) It was very gratifying to know that now-a-days Government had come to consider the ability and capacity of the candidates, and in these modern times the whole tone and morality of political life had been raised and elevated. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They could not forget the close connections of the family of Lord Harris with Indian affairs, for it had given no less than three Governors to India, and he was sure that Lord Harris could attract the respect and confidence of the people of India. (Cheers.) Although still in the prime of life Lord Harris had been able to acquire considerable official experience in Indian affairs. Lord Harris possessed not only an infinite capacity for detail, which a great man had said was akin to genius and was certainly indispensable in the conduct of Indian affairs—but also a mind determined to discover and establish the truth, which was especially valuable in a gentleman called upon to fill the position of Governor of Bombay. (Cheers.) He would find there many attractive types of our great Indian family, and they could not blind themselves to the fact that 50 years of comparative peace, 50 years of unexampled prosperity, and 25 years of incessant efforts to diffused education had produced an inclination in the mind of large numbers of Indian gentlemen to take an active part in the growing life of their native land. (Cheers.) How to satisfy that desire was the great problem of the day, and to the consideration of that and the great questions arising out of it, Lord Harris could bring a liberal education and a liberal mind—cheers—while endowed with sympathies large and broad, he had a robust and practical common-sense and was convinced that the motto of an Indian Governor in these days should before all things be *Festina lente*. (Cheers.) He was only expressing the feelings of all present in saying that when Lord Harris left these shores, he would be accompanied by their warmest wishes that he might be successful in the deeply responsible position that he was about to occupy—a position to which his name entitled him and his talents called him. (Applause.)

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji who was warmly received said :—I feel highly honoured by the opportunity given to me by the noble chairman to say a few words on this interesting occasion. A friend told me that after the Great Burke had made a speech to his constituents, his colleague feeling himself at a loss what more to say, said "Gentlemen I say ditto to all Mr. Burke has said." So under ordinary circumstances would I have said. "I say ditto to all Lord Randolph Churchill has said." But fortunately, there are a few things, though small are still my own, which even a Lord Randolph Churchill cannot deprive me of. I am member of this Club which he is not, though I am glad he will become one. Still he cannot become an Indian member as I am. In the name of the Club generally and of the Indians particularly I congratulate Lord Harris for the honour bestowed upon him by the Empress of India. I welcome his first step this night, as on Indian soil, as this congratulation comes from an Indian Club. To-morrow, we shall welcome you as an inhabitant of Bombay Presidency on Bombay soil, in the residence of a Bombay lady and gentleman. My friends Mrs. and Mr. Jehangier, may here, I think appropriately refer to an incident not because I am partly concerned in it. In 1863 I was writing a paper on the integrity and efficiency of educated Indians. Instead of speaking on my own authority, I desired to have the authority of high and distinguished English officials. Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, was then the highest Madras official, whom I could then approach. I wrote my letter to him, and though quite unknown was introduced to him. I received a prompt reply. This reply is short, and I shall read it, and you will see how it speaks for itself for the character of the man—"In reply to your inquiry, I have the pleasure to inform you that I had reason to form a high opinion of the efficiency and integrity of the educated natives of India, so far as my experience went when resident there. My position did not afford much opportunity for personal examination, but the testimony of others who possessed better means of judging led me to conclude that the educated natives were well worthy of trust and responsibility in the various departments of the service." Now I read this letter neither because I am concerned in it, however for the sake of the interesting subject, but because to me it is a happy augury for Bombay that the son of such a sympathetic, fair, and generous-minded noblemen goes to rule over Bombay. I may fairly take this opportunity of referring to an incident connected with the noble art of cricket to which Lord Randolph Churchill so happily referred. Lord Harris had shown great hospitality and kindness, when the Parsi cricketers had visited this country. I may now offer my sincere thanks to Lord Harris for that kindness to my brethren. There is one circumstance which I think must be regarded as a clear test that the son inherits the fairness of mind of the father. Lord Harris in his desire to study his duties from every quarter and side, saw Mr. Bradlaugh and had a long interview with him. I understand that Lord Harris takes much interest in ancient architecture, and I have no doubt therefore, those ancient remains in the Bombay Presidency will benefit by his attention to them. I avoid referring to any political questions. But my Lord Harris the weal and welfare of 16,000,000 of your fellow-subjects are placed by our August Sovereign in your hands. May you fulfil the duty of this great trust, to the satisfaction of those people, and may you return to your country by earning your best reward in their gratitude.

Lord Harris in responding said, it was exactly 102 years since his great grandfather landed at Bombay as a member of the staff of Sir William Medhurst. He was intensely gratified by the reception which had been accorded to him by the Northbrook Indian Club, and he would take the opportunity of advising Indian gentlemen to came to this country for the purpose of study, or for other objects, that they would derive valuable assistance from the Club. (Hear, hear.) He did not propose to lay before them his views on Indian affairs, but he would venture to say that he should go to India entertaining the most implicit confidence in the loyalty of Indians to the British Crown—cheers—and also to the British Government. They saw that the Government had the power to govern, and, having that power, were carrying it out in a wise and liberal manner, while they also recognised that much of their commercial prosperity was due to English rule. (Cheers.) With those opinions he should go to India, and it depended upon the people among whom he should sojourn as to what opinions he should bring back. He hoped to be guided, by God's help, to do all he could for the prosperity of the people of Bombay, and to maintain the dignity and credit of that great province. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

LORD AND LADY HARRIS AT MR. AND MRS. J. COWASJI JEHANGHIER'S.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasji Jehanghier held a reception at their residence in Cornwall-mansions, South Kensington, on Saturday, the 22nd of February in honour of Lord and Lady Harris, and advantage was taken of the occasion to present his lordship a congratulatory address on behalf of native inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency, at present residing in London. The gathering was a distinguished one, and presented an almost unique appearance by reason of the rich variety and gorgeousness of the native garments worn by many of the Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos present. Among those present were noticed :—Lord Northbrook, Lord Stanley of Alderly, Sir James Fergusson, Prince Malcom Khan, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Lady Hanson, Lady Westbury, Sir Richard and Miss Webster, Sir Lewis and Lady Pelly, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe Owen, Sir Richard and Lady Meade, Sir William and Lady Hunter, Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir James and Lady Peile, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Linton, Sir Richard and Lady Bernard, General and Mrs. Playfair, General and Mrs. Keatinge, the Hon. Mrs. Pawson, the Hon. St. Leger Jervois, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Haig, Dr. and Mrs. Freshfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee-Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Valladares, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Bai Rakhmabai, Surgeon-Major Waters, Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Miss E. A. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Caine, M.P., and the Misses Caine, and Mr. J. N. Bonnerjee.

The address, which was beautifully illuminated, was read and presented by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir. It referred first to the connection of Lord Harris' family with the Government of the dependency, and expressed pleasure that a nobleman so connected with India should have been called upon to undertake the duties of Governor of Bombay, duties which they felt confident would be discharged to the satisfaction of our common Sovereign, and so as to enhance the welfare of the people of Western India. The address then ran as follows :—

"The Bombay Presidency, in common, with the rest of India, has of late years made very considerable and striking progress in education and general enlightenment, and the more they have progressed, the more loyal have our countrymen become to British rule, and the more cordially attached to the person of our Queen-Empress. We have no doubt your lordship will not fail to notice these facts, both on your arrival in Bombay and throughout your stay in the presidency. It is your earnest hope that it may be your lordship's proud and happy privilege to lead our countrymen in the path of progress thus open to them, and to be the means of rendering them still more loyal and attached, and of teaching them to be proud of being citizens of the great and enlightened British Empire. By so doing your lordship will have rivetted one more link in the chain with which the United Kingdom and our country are, we hope, indissolubly bound together, and earn the lasting gratitude of millions of your fellow-subjects as well in these islands as in India. In the Government of such a large territory as is comprised within the Bombay Presidency questions of importance, involving various and possibly conflicting interests cannot fail from time to time to arise, with which your lordship will have to deal. But it would be presumptuous as well as inopportune on our part to trouble your lordship on the present occasion with any reference to such questions. We, therefore, beg leave to conclude their address by assuring your lordship, on behalf of our countrymen that a most hearty welcome awaits you on your arrival in Bombay, and that it will be their prayer, as it is ours, that your lordship's administration may be marked by peace, prosperity, and advancement."

Lord Harris in reply said that he found great difficulty in expressing to them in adequate terms his gratitude for the appreciation of the friendly welcome which their address indicated. It appeared to him a most kindly act that they, residents in another part of our great Imperial home, still in a foreign country, and being unable, therefore, to greet him in their own country, should by that address nullify the distance which separated them from Bombay, and should extend to him in advance a warm welcome to their home—a welcome which they were so good to assure him would find its like on his arrival there. Englishmen were accustomed to long periods of absence from their own shores, and were, perhaps, as little subject to home sickness as any race in the world. But his hearers might be sure of this—that while Englishmen might be cold in outward demeanour there was abundant warmth beneath the crust, and that their hearts were as ready to the pressure of friendship as those of the inhabitants of warmer climates or of races of apparently quicker sensitiveness. (Cheers.) If, therefore, it had been necessary to arouse in him a feeling of friendship for the races amongst whom is next five years, if he lived, were to be spent, their most kindly welcome would have supplied that incentive. But he ventured to think none was necessary in his case. He had been accustomed in childhood to associate with natives of India, and had been in the way of hearing India talked of all his life. He had always looked to it as the source whence flowed the advantage which his forefathers had enjoyed, and he had never forgotten that he therefore owed it a debt of gratitude. He did not mention these facts as likely to constitute by themselves auxiliaries to a successful career there. (Hear, hear.) But they had paid his family the compliment by referring to the services in India of some of its members, and he responded by assuming them that he should go to India with no feeling of going to a strange country, but rather with a very strong feeling that he was returning to a place that in some past time he looked upon as a home, and to which his memory has constantly turned with feelings of pleasure. So far he could speak with little hesitation. But when they were so confident in their predictions as to anticipate during his administration, and in consequence of it, the enhancement of the welfare and happiness of the people of Western India, he must ask them to allow him to express his preference for deeds to words. (Hear, hear.) He could not state his all on their friendly forecast. He preferred that he should be judged by what he did, to flattering estimates being formed of what might be expected of him—estimates that might prove quite fallacious. He could not promise beyond this, that he would try to do his best. In carrying out with the assistance of those who would be his colleagues, the business of the presidency, he would be assisted to an extent which he could scarcely estimate by that loyalty to British rule and cordial attachment to the person of the Queen-Empress, which they assured him he would not fail to notice. (Cheers.) That he might be successful in promoting such a state of progress in education, and general enlightenment as would make still more evident that loyalty and attachment was his earnest prayer. In many of the duties that would fall on his shoulders he was fortunate and happy in being able to depend upon the sympathy and support of Lady Harris. (Hear, hear.) And in thanking them most gratefully for their kindness that night, he begged them to believe that they were one in anxiety that by God help they might come to be regarded, before they should leave Bombay, as good neighbours, kind friends, and in true sympathy with all of every class, of every profession, of every race, and of every religion in the Presidency of Bombay. (Cheers.)

DEPARTURE FOR INDIA.

Lord Harris left Liverpool Street Station on the morning of the 27th ult., by the P. and O. special train, for the Royal Albert Dock, where he embarked on board the P. and O. steamer Thames for Bombay, to take up his duties as Governor, in succession to Lord Reay. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Harris and child, Colonel Rhodes (military secretary), the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.D.C., and Surgeon Martin. A great number of his cricketing friends were present, the Kent Club—of which he was captain so long—being strongly represented. Several Indians were also present in their native costumes. Among others on the platform were Mr. Maitland (India Office), Sir James Fergusson (Foreign Office), Mr. J. W. Ridley, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mr. Lord, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Marshall, Sir Sidney Herbert, M.P., Sir W. Walrond, Bart, M.P., Mr. Arthur Ridley, the Hon. E. Stanhope (Secretary for War), the Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P., Mr. C. I. Thornton, Mr. M'Kinnon, Mr. P. Christopherson, Sir George Birdwood (India Office), Mr. A. W. Ridley, Mr. C. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangier, who entertained Lord Harris a few nights since. Lord Harris, before the train started, was warmly congratulated, and shook hands all round. Mr. F. W. Barnes, director of the P. and O. Company, looked after the comfort of the travellers, and as the train started, at five minutes past eleven, cheers were raised for Lord and Lady Harris, who bowed their acknowledgments from the window of the saloon carriage.

A special report of the dinner to Lord Harris by his Kentish friends will be given in our tomorrow's issue.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 28th February, arrived of the Apollo Bunder yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lt King	Mr Munro
Major Hewat	Mr Henvey
Mr Cayley	Lt Battiscombe
Lt Burne	Mr Braithwaite
Mr Castellari	Mr Cooper

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Ho'lingworth	Mr and Mrs Whiteaway
Col and Mrs Spring	Mr W Fryer
Major R'ddell	Lt G A Showers
Mr Spencer Follett	Mr B Ram

FROM VENICE.

Capt Woodrow	Rev O'D Watkins

FROM ADEN.—Capt Hughes.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Prince of Wales held the first levee of the season at St. James' Palace on Friday afternoon.

At Windsor Castle on Tuesday Lord Harris kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Bombay.

New regulations relative to presentations at the Queen's Drawing Rooms have just been approved by Her Majesty.

The silver-wedding gift from Melbourne to the Prince and Princess of Wales was presented to their Royal Highnesses by Sir Graham Berry at Marlborough House on Monday.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Cross's bill to improve the supreme and the provincial councils in India was read a first time.

In the Commons on Monday Mr. Morley, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave notice of an amendment to Mr. W. H. Smith's motion relating to the Special Commission report.

The Address was agreed to on Monday, the various amendments having been rejected.

In the Commons last night the Western Australia Constitution Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The House of Representatives at Washington have selected Chicago as the city for the World's Fair.

The proposed conference at Berne is adjourned *sine die*. That at Berlin is announced to meet on March 14.

The Duc d'Orleans has been quietly removed from Paris to the prison at Clairvaux.

It is estimated that the Socialist vote in last Thursday's elections in Germany was 150,000 over the number polled in 1887.

The Prince of Wales presided on Tuesday over the twenty-fourth meeting of the organising committee of the Imperial Institute, held at Marlbourough House.

Lord Wolseley delivered an interesting speech on "Services," at the Holborn Restaurant, on Tuesday.

Consols, 97⅜ 97½ for money and the account.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. F. T. L. G. Russell, Mad. Ret. ; G. G. Turner, Esq., late Bo. C. S, ; Lord Auckland ; Lord Dacre ; Gen. the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Steele, G. C. B., Sir F. Smythe, K. C. M. G. ; Major J. H. Prendergille ; D. I. G. of Hospitals W. W. Baynes ; Mr. J. J. Astor ; Mr. Adam Thom ; Alderman D. H. Stone ; Mr. Leopold Lewis ; Mr. John Pew ; Amelia, Countess of Lauderdale.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX AND NON-RESIDENTS.

THE *Manchester Guardian* of the 28 ult. contains the following important protest :—The department charged with the duty of collecting income tax in India is endeavouring, like the corresponding department in this country, to bring within the sweep of its net every item which can by any construction of the law be made taxable. It is now seeking to levy income tax upon profits derived by persons resident in the United Kingdom or elsewhere out of India from the sale of their goods in the dependency. English consigners of goods to India are, of course, liable to income tax in this country for profits upon all their business, and if they are also to be held liable to pay income tax to the Indian Government they will be subjected to a double tribute. The question was first raised by the Board of Revenue at Calcutta in a memorandum addressed to the Government of Bengal. The Board expressed the opinion that there would be great difficulty in deciding what portion of the profits arose in British India, and suggested the reissue of an order of the Government of India, published in 1863, in which it was decided not to attempt to tax the profits in question. The Bengal Government, in referring the matter to the supreme Government, supported this suggestion. The latter, as if in doubt as to the wisdom of the proposed charge, consulted the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the subject. The Bombay Government returned an answer which substantially supported the view of the Bengal Government, viz.—that no attempt should be made to tax the profits of consigners of goods to India. The answer from Madras was, however, to the effect that this kind of income ought to be taxed in India.

It is curious, though perhaps not surprising, that the Government of India has apparently taken the Madras Government at its word. Certain it is that at Madras, and we understand at other ports also, circulars have been addressed to importing houses requiring them within fourteen days to furnish the names of all persons non-resident in British India for whom they act as agents for the sale of their goods in the dependency, and to state the profits which such persons derive from the sale of their merchandise in India. The absurdity of such a requirement as this is evident on its face. Consigners of goods to foreign markets do not necessarily furnish the results of their enterprises to their agents abroad. Their profits and losses they keep—or may keep—within their own knowledge, and it is certainly a new departure to require from agents information which they have no certain means of acquiring. In a memorandum issued by the Government of India it is stated that in the belief of the Governor General the extent of the goods consigned to India for sale has materially increased since 1863. This may be so, but the belief is, at all events, not in harmony with the impression naturally derivable from the method of doing business now prevailing between English houses and their agents or branches in India. Orders are received here by wire from the Indian ports largely on account of native dealers, and neither the exporting nor the importing merchant is supposed to derive more than a commission upon them. It is, of course, quite likely that many of these orders are sent speculatively, and that the chances of profit or loss belong to the exporting and importing house jointly, or to either, according to arrangement. Any attempt, such as the Indian Government is now making to tax the profits of the exporter is, however, easily open to evasion. And the motive for such evasion is obvious. Exporters from this country are clearly liable to income tax here for all the profits which they may make upon their exports; but if in addition to this they are to be charged with income tax in India, they may be tempted to make such arrangements with their agents or branch houses there as will exempt them from the double taxation. The memorandum of the Indian Government states that "there will doubtless be difficulty in deciding what portion of the profit taxable under the law arises in British India, but it should not be hastily assumed that this difficulty is insuperable." It is added, that if the agent of the consigner should be unable to furnish a return of such profit a "percentage of the gross proceeds, varying according to the circumstances of the case, might not unreasonably be held to be profit, leaving it to the assessee to show cause why the assessment should not be maintained.'

The meaning of this expression is quite clear. It is that where you cannot find out what profit is made, or who has made it, you should assess and compel payment of what you think is a proper tax from the person within your reach. That is undoubtedly an easy method, but it is certainly not just. It leaves room for infinite ingenuity in escaping proper contribution to the revenue, and it certainly neglects the first principle of taxation—namely, that the incidence of a tax should be uniform and certain, and that its method of levy should leave the least possible motive for, and the least possible means of, evasion. No man will willingly submit to double taxation, or in other words to what he would consider extortion, and the policy of entering, upon such an enterprise is the more obviously unwise when it is quite clear that the means of evasion are easy and undiscernible. It may be that merchants in India are not paying their proper share of income tax, and if so efforts should be made to detect and remove the fraud; but certainly this cannot be accomplished by trying to compel English consigners of goods who honestly pay income tax in this country to contribute again in the same way to the revenue of India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, Feb. 21, Lord Herschell afked the Secretary of State for India whether he proposed to lay on the table any communication with the present or late Viceroy of India as to altering the constitution of the Council in India. Lord Cross said he did not know that he had any communication to make to the House, but he hoped the bill he proposed to introduce would be read on Monday. The communications referred to were of a confidential nature.

Viscount Cross rose to call attention to the provisions of the Act regulating the numbers and functions of the several councils in India, and to present a bill. He said :—It is not my intention to detain your lordships with any lengthened statement with regard to this bill, but I thought it was only due to your lordships' House to explain very shortly the objects of and reasons for the measure to which I shall ask your lordships to give the first reading to-night. Your lordships are aware that under the provisions of the India Councils Act of 1861, when the Council of the Governor-General meets for the purpose of making laws and regulations, in addition to the ordinary members of Council, other members nominated by the Governor General form part of the Council for that purpose, but no business is to be transacted at any such meeting other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for the purposes of enactment. It follows from this (1) that although, when the Budget of the year requires legislation the members so assembled are at liberty to discuss the financial proposals of the Governments yet when no such legislation is required no opportunity is legally offered for any such discussion; and (2) that no member of Council is able to ask the Government to give any explanation of any of its proceedings, and that no right of interpellation exists touching any matters which may have arisen in any department. I had several conversations with the present Viceroy before he left England, and in consequence, in a speech to the Executive Council on March 29, 1889. His Excellency made the following observations :—

It has, I believe, usually been held that the terms of the Act by which our proceedings are governed preclude such examination of the Budget except when the financial arrangements for the year involve legislation in Council. The result has been that the Legislative Council has or has not been able to discuss the Budget, according as it was or was not connected with some change in the laws of the country, and it has thus come to pass that during the last twent-five years the Budget has been discussed in Council upon twelve occasions, while in the remaining years no such discussion has been allowed to take place. This seems to me, I must say, an altogether incongruous and inconvenient arrangement, and I am glad to express publicly my opinion that the opportunities accorded to the Legislative Council for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur with regularity, and should not depend, as they depend at present, upon what is, after all, a mere accident—I mean the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year. I may perhaps take this opportunity of mentioning that this subject appears to be closely connected with another.—I mean the propriety of giving to the members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, under proper safe guards, the right of addressing questions to Government upon matters of public interest. I make this announcement, however, subject to two important qualifications. It will, in the first place, be necessary to ascertain clearly whether the law as it now stands permits the course which we should like to adopt, and if it does not, how it should be amended. In the next place it will be necessary effectually to limit the right of interpellation in such a manner as to preclude absolutely all questions which could not be put without injury to the public interest. This is a a point of the utmost importance, and will require the most careful examination.

In all these observations I entirely agree. I had first to inquire carefully whether the law as it now stands would permit such a course, and I satisfied myself after careful investigation that legislation was required. A bill was accordingly at once prepared for carrying out these objects during the last session of Parliament, and owing to the extreme pressure of business in the House of Commons that it was not brought forward. As the functions of the Legislative Council are thus to be enlarged, it has also been thought necessary to give power to the Governor-General to add to the number of additional members which he is by the existing law allowed to nominate, so as to enable him to make a wider selection of persons to assist him and his Council in their deliberations. I have hitherto only alluded to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General for the sake of simplicity, but the same arguments apply to the provincial councils, and the like provisions as to the increase of numbers and as to the functions of the provincial councils were both included in the bill prepared last year. I need not trouble your lordships with explaining other sections of the bill, which have simply been introduced for the purpose of removing doubts as to the interpretation of certain sections in the original Act. I move that the bill be now read a first time.

The Marquis of Ripon said that the measure which the noble Viscount proposed to introduce was of very considerable importance. Any measure which touched the constitutional functions of the Council of the Governor-General and the other councils of India must be of importance, especially at a time when public attention, both in India and in this country, was so strongly directed to the subject, and he thought the noble Viscount would find before the measure was passed that it was calculated to raise other questions. He expressed his entire concurrence in the desirability of something being done to promote the annual discussion of the Budget, whether legislation was required or not. With regard to the right of interpellation, it was a very important question. A great deal would depend upon the mode in which it was restricted, and it would require serious consideration on the part of Parliament. On the subject of the increase of nominated members he entertained very considerable doubts. But on a very important matter, where changes of this kind were about to be made in the constitution of the Indian councils, Parliament ought to have the advantage of knowing the views of the Government of India. The noble Viscount had given extracts from a speech of the Governor-General, but he hoped he would lay the whole of the speech on the table. If there had been any official communications between the Government of India and the Government at home with regard to the constitution of the Indian councils, Parliament ought to have the advantage of being put in possession of those communications.

The Earl of Northbrook desired to express his entire concurrence in what had fallen from his noble friend who had just sat down, both in his view of the question which the noble Viscount had brought forward, and also in the desirability that their lordship should be placed in full possession of the views, both of his noble friend who now occupied the office of Viceroy of India and of Lord Dufferin. In 1861, when a measure dealing with the Legislative Council of India was introtuced, there were very complete communications between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council. The papers containing the opinions of Lord Canning were laid before Parliament before the measure was passed, and it was passed mainly in consequence of Lord Canning's opinions. He was not assuming that the noble Viscount was not carrying out the views of Lord Lansdowne, but he thought it better, if there had been full official communication, that Parliament should placed in possession of it. He quite agreed with what had fallen from his noble friend with regard to the alteration of the law as to discussions on the Budget, which he believed, consistent with the Act of 1861, were impossible. But that was a mere accident. He believed that the intention of the Legislature was not that the Legislative Council should be in the nature of an assembly which could discuss any question which might be brought up by any member of the assembly; it was not to exercise the same sort of functions as the House of Commons or their lordships' House, but should be confined to considering the legislative measures brought before it. That was the policy which commended itself to Parliament in consequence of a distinct evil which had been introduced during the time of the Mutiny. Under the law then existing it had taken up the function of discussing matters apart from legislation. That was a distinct evil, and it was remedied by the Act of 1861. In his opinion that Act had been very successful. He believed that the legislation of our great dependency would bear favourable comparison with the legislation of any European country, both as regarded the nature of the enactments, the care with which the measures were considered before they were introduced, and the care with which the information was obtained upon which the enactments were based. He did not say, however, that after the lapse of so many years it might not be necessary to make some alterations in the Act. The measure to be introduced by his noble friend would receive from him the most favourable consideration.

The bill was read a first time, and the House subsequently rose at 5-35.

THE OCCUPATION GILGIT.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 21 Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government would lay upon the table the Indian Foreign Office memorandum, dated May 6 1888, referring to the occupation of Gilgit, and which memorandum was referred to by the Viceroy of India in his observations at the Council for making laws and regulations, held at Simla in September last. Sir J. Gorst : The Speech of the Viceroy referred to in the question was made in support of a bill to prevent the disclosure of official documents. The memorandum asked for was referred to by the Viceroy as "a recent case in which a particularly scandalous disclosure of official information had taken place." Such a reference does not entitle the hon. member, as he seems to think, to the production of the document, to which on public grounds the Secretary of State cannot consent. Mr. Bradlaugh : Has not the memorandum been printed and circulated in India? Sir J. Gorst : Yes ; a document purporting to be the memorandum has been printed by a gross breach of official secrecy ; but that is a different thing from the Government of India producing it as an official document.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

On Monday, February 24 Sir Gorst, in answer to Sir. G. Campbell and Mr. Bradlaugh, said the Secretary of State had received information from the Government of India that there was no truth in the statements as to serious mortality and sickness among the troops engaged in this expedition, and the reports as to the ill-health of the troops had been greatly exaggerated.

PERSIAN KURDS.

Mr. F. Stevenson asked the UNDER Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any confirmation of the statement telegraphed to the *Daily News* of the 19th inst. that the Persian Kurds were being constantly supplied with Mortini-Henry rifles by the Turkish authorities, that more than 50,000 rifles had been issued from the different Government stores, and that the armament of the Kurds was causing anxiety in Teheren and alarm among the Armenian and Nestorian Christians, who dreaded a great massacre. Sir J. Fergusson said that the Government had received no confirmation of the statement referred to, but the British representative on the spot had described a similar statement, which appeared shortly before it, as absurd.

CROPS IN MADRAS.

The same day Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that, owing to the deficiency of rain from October to December, 1889, in Southern India, the collectors and other revenue officials in the southern districts of the presidency of Madras who were absent on leave from their stations and during the Christmas holidays were, at the end of December last, recalled by the Government of Madras to their respective headquarters to inspect personally and to report at once upon the present state of the crops in their respective districts, and what the outcome of the failure of the rains was likely to be ; whether such reports had been received by the Madras Government ; and whether the Secretary of State would lay them upon the table, Sir J. Gorst : The statement in the first paragraph is correct as regards eight districts to the south of Madras, in which, up to the last week in December, the rainfall of the north-east monsoon had been deficient. During the last week of December, however, there was good rain over the threatened districts, matters have changed for the better, and prospects are reported generally fair. The detailed reports by the district officers have not yet been received by the Secretary of State.

CHITTAGONG AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of Sate for India whether the Secretary of State for India would lay upon the table the despatch received by him from the Government of India in July last recommending the granting of a concession of land, 7,250 miles in extent, to a syndicate of railway promoters as one of the conditions for the concession of a railway from Chittagong to Assam, together with any correspondence thereon ; and whether he would state whether the Secretary of State had adopted or rejected the recommendations of the Government of India. Sir J. Gorst : In July last the Secretary of State received a despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the Chittagong-Assam Railway. The contents of this despatch are incorrectly described in the question. The matter is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

INDIAN FACTORY OPERATIVES.

On Thursday, February 27 in reply to Mr. S. Smith Sir J. Gorst said that action had been taken upon the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the grievances of the factory workers in Bombay. He was not aware that very young children were employed eighty hours per week, to the extreme detriment of their health ; or that, as the question stated, one mill manager had seen children so small working eighty hours per week that he had taken them up in his arms, put them in the scales, and found them to weigh from 42lb. to 45lb. only, and that factory managers in Bombay, who had had experience of slavery in South America, said that such slavery was mild compared with that which existed in the factory system of Bombay. The Secretary of State could not understand how such a case could have occurred, and if the hon. gentleman would furnish his authority the Secretary of State would cause inquiry to be made.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

BY command of the Queen a Levee was held on Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentation to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Christian Victor, attended by Col. Eliot, arrived from Cumberland Lodge.

Prince Victor of Hohenlohe attended the Levee.

The Duke of Teck was present at the Levee.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room at two o'clock.

The Diplomatic Circle and General Circle were largely attended. About 150 presentations to the Prince of Wales were made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval. Among them were :—

Harris, the Lord, on appointment as Governor of Bombay, Miau Muhammed Shah Decce, Miau Muhammed Shafi, Abu Reza, Muhammed Muslihudin. Jevers, Lieut. O. G., 1st Madras Lancers, on return from active service. Thring, Lieut R. H., 1st Madras Lancers, on his return from active service, Younghusband, Capt. G. W., 14th Bengal Lancers.

A large number of noblemen and gentlemen attended the Levee.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold the next levee on Monday, March 17, (St. Patrick's Day).

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Feby. 28.

ARRIVALS	REPORTED.
Mr W H Reynolds, B	Lieut G H C Colomb, BSC
Mr J B Braddon, B	Lieut W Stewart, BSC
Col W B Birch, BSC	Col H M Vibart, MRE
Capt E Blunt, B	Col M M Bowie, MSC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Grant, B, 6 mos	Capt W O Harris, BSC, 6 mos
Mr A J Dodd, B, 6 mos	
Mr H R Stuart, B, 6 mos	Col C Hayter, CB, MSC, 6 mos
Mr H S S Clarke, B, 6 mos	Surg-Maj W A Lee, M, 4 mos
Mr A S Jameson, B, 3 mos	Mr R R Meaneer, Bo, 5 mos
Mr C E A Jones, B, 1 year	Capt C E Peirse, Bo SC, 3 mos
Mr H W Preist, B, 6 mos	Lieut A B Sangster, Bo S C, 183 days
Col H S Jarrett, BSC, 6 mos	
Col H E Ryves, BSC, 1 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C P L Macaulay, CIE, BCS	Capt H R W Lumsden, B S C
Mr T Bolton, B	Mr A M Hayes, M
Col R M Clifford, BSC	Mr W Wordsworth, Bo
Lt-Col E Molloy, BSC	Lt-Col J F Willoughby, Bo S C
Maj H M Rose, BSC [BSC	
Maj J A C Wedderburn,	

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on February 10 and following days. There were seventy-one candidates for seventeen appointments ; sixty-eight were reported qualified :—

	Marks.		Marks.
H. Smith ...	3205	C. F. Fearnside ...	2971
J. Jackson	3185	P. Carr-White ...	2965
A. J. Macnab	3135	H. B. Luard ...	2965
W. Molesworth ...	3100	E. H. Wright. ...	2965
J. B. J

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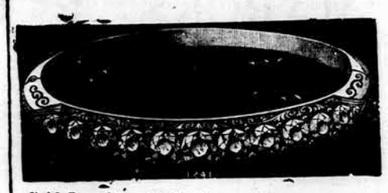

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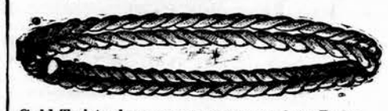

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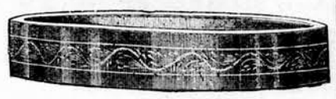

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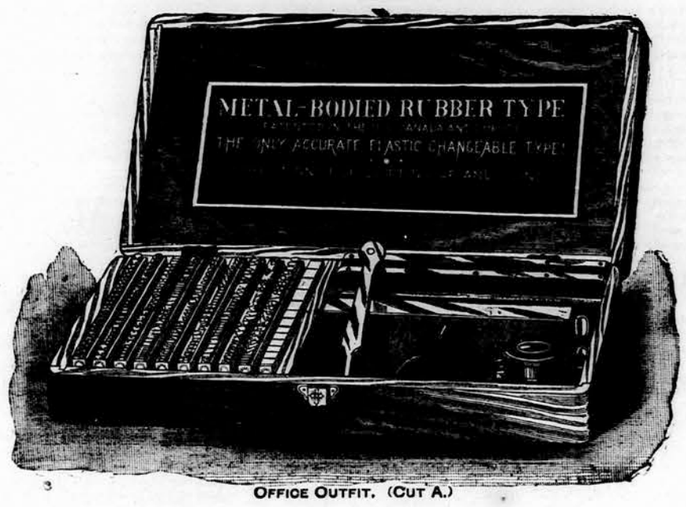

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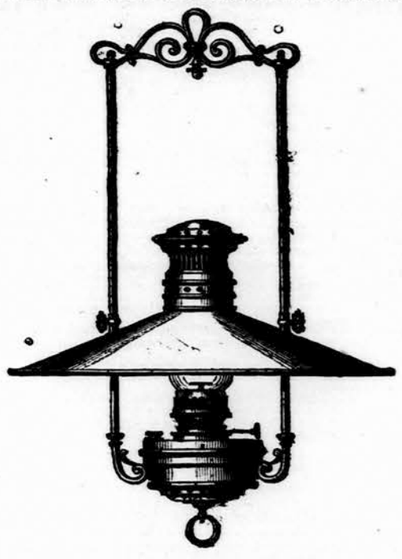

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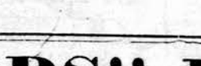

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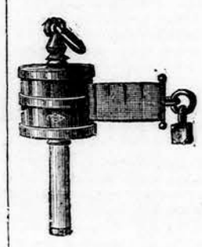

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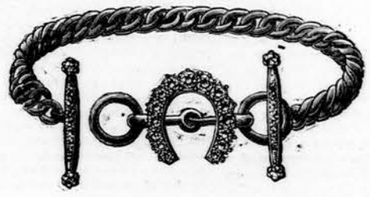

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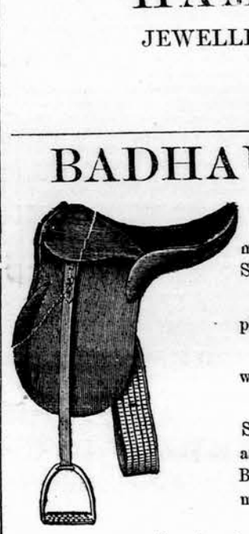

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